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5 February 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S MILITARY SPENDING DENOUNCED

'Defense Donation'

SK221053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--Recently the South Korean puppet national defense minister announced that the "defense donation" squeezed from the people over the past 10 years far surpassed the 52,800 million won mark. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says this clearly shows how desperately the puppets are preparing a war of northward invasion and plundering people.

The author of the commentary says:

While collecting miscellaneous taxes from the people for covering the colossal military expenditures for war preparations, the puppets are raking up a large amount of money by force under the name of "defense donation."

They wrest that money from the South Korean people and students who are already suffering from a heavy burden of taxes and poverty, threatening that it is "an expression of a seditious idea" to refuse "defense donation" and those students who fail to donate the money would be affected in their finding jobs after graduation."

The puppets' claim that the people voluntarily "donate" the money for "national defense" is no more than a rigmarole to conceal and justify their extortion of people and preparations for a war of northward invasion.

War Preparations Spending

SK191901 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique are investing a colossal amount of money in stepping up war preparations against the northern half of the republic, in pursuance of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The puppet clique increased the "defense spending," the direct military expenditure in their budget for this year, some 374,000 million won over last year.

As much as 1,935,600 million won is allocated for the "work to support principal objects" no small part of which goes to the military purpose. And an allocation for the construction of military roads is 10,000 million won bigger than the original share in the budget.

The military fascist clique envisage the collection of taxes amounting to 11,800,000 million won in this year's budget in a bid to cover direct and indirect military expenses. Of them "defense tax" collection is expected to be 262,200 million won greater than last year's.

CSO: 4100/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK'S SECOND 7-YEAR PLAN ANALYZED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 409, 9 Nov 84 pp 1K-8K

/Text/ The North Korean puppets, with about 2 months remaining in their Second 7-year Plan, which they began in 1978 with 1984 as the final target year, are devoting all their strength to its fruitful furtherance, talking up the slogan of "the movement for creating the speed of the 1980's" and mobilizing latent power, including the work force, to fulfill the economic plan.

Below are the targets for growth in specific areas which the North Korean puppets set when they first presented their so-called three great fundamental guidelines for the people's economy: chucheization /self-reliance/, scientization and modernization under the guiding principle of self-reliance.

The North Korean puppets set a goal of raising the national income 1.7 times (an annual rate of 9.6 percent) over the course of this plan. In order to reach such a growth rate, they planned to raise the annual growth rate in the industrial sector by 12.1 percent and to modernize and scientize further the entire industrial sector, utilizing the existing industrial base while exercising maximum restraint on investment in new construction projects.

In doing so, they resolved to produce, by the end of 1984, 56-60 billion kilowatts of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal and, in the metallurgical sector, 6.4-7 million tons of pig iron, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, 5.6-6 million tons of rolled steel, 5 million machine-processed goods and 50,000 machine tools, along with 5 million tons of chemical fertilizer and 12-13 million tons of cement.

In the agriculture-marine sector, by 1984, through the thorough penetration of Kim Il-song's chu-che agricultural method, they resolved to produce up to 10 million tons of raw grain and 3.5 million tons of marine products.

Furthermore, in the transportation sector, they resolved over the course of this economic plan to increase their capacity to transport goods by rail 1.7 times and their capacity to transport goods by motor vehicles 4.4 times.

In order fruitfully to reach such high plan targets, since the plan first began to be implemented the North Korean puppets have been stimulating the furtherance of the economic plan, in accordance with external economic innovation, by such things as doubling the labor force, to mobilize latent power, of course.

On top of that, in order to eliminate problems in the management and administration of the economy, an extremely troublesome point in the furtherance of their economic plan, in September 1981 they sharply reduced and reorganized the State Administration Council's economic management agencies, which had become and established new "provincial economic committees" in the provinces. While giving complete responsibility for planning, research and technological guidance to the central economic bureaus and offices they made the "provincial economic committees" responsible for production guidance and supervisory functions and stressed the exposing of opportunism, bureaucratism, parochialism and other improper management practices latent in the structure of the economy.

After that, in October 1981 the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party opened its sixth plenary meeting and put forward the so-called four major nature-remaking projects.

These four major nature-remaking projects are the colossal planned projects of bringing under cultivation by 1988 300,000 chongbo of reclaimed tideland along the Yellow Sea in order to expand the area of cultivated land, which is an essential condition for the production of foodstuffs but of which there is a tremendous shortage, putting to good use 200,000 chongbo of idle land by 1989 and pushing forward with construction work on the Namp'o floodgates and the T'aech'on power plant.

Next in importance to this is to exert an effort to expand the foundation the increasing the production of coal, steel and non-ferrous metals, the first of which they ran into difficulty ordering for the "five-district front projects" of Sunch'on, Anju, Cn'ongjin, Hamhung, Namp'o and others as links in the next prospective planned projects.

Furthermore, at the third session of the Seventh Supreme Peoples Assembly (27 January), they welcomed strengthened economic cooperation with foreigners and, in particular, the expansion of economic exchange with capitalist states.

As seen above, over the course of this plan the North Korean puppets, beginning with doing all they can to reorganize the economic administration agencies, are resolutely implementing all sorts of measures for activating the economy such as ordering large-scale public works projects and expanding economic cooperation with Western nations.

However, despite the North Korean puppets' measures to activate the economy, it is estimated that because of the latent contradictions in their economy, such as the insufficiency of capital and technology and the increasingly inflexible administration, if they exert the maximum possible effort for the approximately 2 months remaining in the current economic plan they still cannot even reach half the annual growth rate of 9.6 percent which they had originally set as the target for overall growth.

The primary reason for this is the sluggish performance in 40-50 percent of industrial production, which provides somewhat more than 70 percent of the growth in the North Korean economy.

Their production capacity only expanded to 34 billion kilowatts of electric power instead of the 60 billion targeted, to 4 million tons of steel instead of the 8 million targeted and to 2 million tons of pig iron instead of the 7 million targeted.

Besides that, it is estimated that they produced 80,000 machine tools instead of the 50,000 planned and produced 20,000 tractors instead of the 45,000 targeted.

In particular, even the production of trucks, though they had proclaimed they would increase productive capacity five times over what it was at the start of the plan, is stuck at the same level and the plans for the construction of ships of up to 100,000 tons (the tonnage displaced when fully loaded) ran aground at the low level of 20,000 tons.

Furthermore, they have not had any notable results in the field of transportation, including the agricultural sector.

On top of that, even the four major nature-remaking projects, which were promoted as the projects most strongly emphasized in the latter half of this economic plan, have not made any particular progress, with the exception of the construction of the Namp'o floodgates, and the five-district construction projects are probably stuck practically at the preparatory stage.

Similarly, on 8 September, at the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, the North Korean puppets put forward and publicly announced a joint management law (a joint investment law) as an escape hatch for the redemption of their bankrupt economy, a consequence of the failure of the current economic plan.

The sight of the North Korean puppets, who up to now have engaged in mudslinging, arguing that "attracting foreign capital is the road to national ruin and the way to dependency," on their own initiative proclaiming publicly that the importation of the capital and technology of capitalist countries is the way to solve the problems of their economy is proof of the seriousness of the bottleneck in their economic plan is confronting. Although if we look at the North Korean puppets' gains up to now, with only 2 months remaining, the current economic plan has been greatly frustrated and is a complete failure, yet they are outwardly making exaggerated claims as though the original targets had been met. They are establishing 1 or 2 years as the "buffer period" or the "consolidation year" under the guise of consolidating the foundations for furthering the new economic plan. It appears that they will present a new economic plan after making up for those areas of extreme shortfall.

Nevertheless, it appears that the new economic plan will focus on animating the economy, placing a priority on resolving those problems arising from the aftereffects of the failure of the current economic plan.

First of all, the smooth importation of needed capital and technology will be a priority item.

In order to do this, they intend to enact all sorts of enabling regulations based on the recently enacted and promulgated "Joint Management Law" and to activate the furtherance of the new economic plan, the promotion of the importation of capital and technology and the elimination of bottlenecks in the carrying out of previous economic plans.

However, even though the North Korean puppets enacted and promulgated that "Joint Management Law," the capital and technology of Western countries have just not been flooding into North Korea.

It is necessary to note how Communist China, after the "Chinese and Foreigners Joint Investment Law" was enacted and promulgated, in order to provide room for investment, reinforced the foreign investment law itself but, more than that, attempted continual reforms in their internal economic system in order to eliminate other problems, closing their eyes to differences between a capitalist economic system and a communist economic system.

From this it can be seen that the North Korean puppets must arrange for some new laws related to the joint management law and related enabling regulations in order to provide the leeway that makes investment possible and puts Western capitalists at ease, and they must reform their internal economic system.

However, the North Korean puppets, with their stubborn clinging to the world's most inflexible system, provoke serious doubts about whether they will congenially allow room for a receptivity to foreign investment that lives up to its name.

Their second primary aim is to eliminate the imbalance in the industrial structure while inducing typical economic growth.

In October 1980 at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party, the North Korean puppets presented the so-called 10 major prospective targets.

Those targets are, by 1989, 100 billion kilowatts of electrical power production, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 20 million tons of cement, 1.5 billion meters of cloth, 5 million tons of marine products, 15 million tons of cereals (raw grain) and 30,000 chongbo of reclaimed tideland.

But these targets of long-term economic planning were drawn up under the assumption that the current 7-year plan would be successfully pushed through.

Despite that, not only does the current 7-year plan show results that fall far short of even half of the original targets but the imbalance in industrial structure is worsening due to contradictions in economic policy, a downward adjustment in the planned growth of the 10 major economic construction targets in the next prospective plan is unavoidable.

Related to this is the prospect that this year even the five-district construction projects, which are now being promoted in order to build a base for the next prospective plan, will undergo internal adjustment to make them more appropriate for the new economic plan.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG'S EXTERNAL ECONOMIC VENTURE ANALYZED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 407, 26 Oct 84 pp 1C-10C

[Article: "The Background and Realities of the North Korean Puppets' Buildup in Their Foreign-trade Economy: Stepping up Production of Export Goods Urged Throughout the Country"]

[Text] It has been manifestedly brought to light that the North Korean puppets have recently been working hard to lay the groundwork for stepping up their foreign-trade business.

The North Korean puppets' propaganda organizations have recently been commenting on the party's economic policy of emphasizing the importance of the foreign-trade business, while major production units throughout North Korea, including plants and enterprises, have been holding on a large scale so-called "rallies for achieving the export plans of this year."

And, on 26 September 1984, an unprecedented event designed to mark the 25th anniversary of the inauguration of the Bank of Trade was held in Pyongyang. Many bank delegations from the PRC, the Soviet Union and East European and Western countries were invited to the event, in which active propaganda activities were launched to instill into those countries the desire for investment with the North Korean puppets: the economic conditions of the North Korean puppets were beautified in publicity of them, and their foreign-trade economic capacity was described.

I

Such a series of movements by the North Korean puppets directed toward foreign countries, which were aimed at stepping up foreign trade, can be regarded as a result of the policy of building up the foreign-trade economy, which was marked by such events as the announcement of the Joint Management Law enacted for the purpose of introducing the capital and technology of the Western nations. The North Korean puppets' announcement of "the Joint Management Law," which demonstrated an unprecedented shift in their policy toward the foreign-trade economy, was an inevitable shift in their course designed to revitalize the economy from the bankruptcy which had resulted from the persistently held line of the chuche [self-reliant] economy, which was consistently run on the basis of the so-called self-reliance since the 1970's. Even in terms of its time, it was not an event brought about in a day.

At the Sixth Congress of the party of the North Korean puppets held in October 1980, Kim Il-song already expressed his intention "to attempt to develop economic and cultural exchanges with the capitalist countries." And in his New Year's Day message of 1984, he emphasized that the work of foreign trade should be actively promoted.

Furthermore, at the meeting of the 3d Session of the 17th Supreme People's Council held on 27 January 1984, a policy of expanding the foreign-trade economy was adopted to the effect that trade with the West should be promoted. Thus came the attempt to overcome, through a substantial open-door policy, the economic difficulties that had reached a deadlock. Meanwhile, in order to carry out such a policy, the North Korean puppet foreign minister, Kim Yong-nam, visited the PRC in February; and in June, a large economic delegation of North Korean puppets visited Beijing and that visit was followed by a visit to Beijing by Kang Song-san, premier of the North Korean puppets. Kang also made an inspection tour of the special economic district of Shengchuan and Shanghai. It was reported that he concluded a joint management agreement between the PRC and the North Korean puppets during his visit.

Then, on 8 September 1984, the North Korean puppets announced the enactment of the so-called Joint Management Law which signified a shift of the North Korean puppets' foreign-trade economic policy toward the PRC type open-door economic establishment.

Thus the North Korean puppets came to put "the chuche economy," which had served as the foundation of their economic policy, out of countenance by casting an amorous glance at the Western economy. Against the background of this situation are the following factors which, we may say, acted greatly: internal economic difficulties of their own; impatience caused by the increasing difference in economic power between them and the ROK; and the practical line of the PRC.

The North Korean puppets, who were victims of the intensified confrontation between the PRC and the Soviet Union in the 1960's, attempted to push socialist economic construction by means of introducing advanced technology and materials and of their own resources under the banner of "the chuche ideology" in the 1970's. However, the result was simply that they ran into foreign debts of over 2 billion dollars and lost all international confidence. After that, the North Korean puppets faced the situation in which they had to drop in 1975 the 6-year economic plan which started in 1971. Then, after going through a buffer period (modification period) of 2 and 1/2 years, they started the Second 7-year Plan in 1978.

As for the North Korean puppets' Second Economic Plan, which ends this year, they fulfilled only half of the targeted amount in each field of "the national economy." Thus the failure of the plan is close at hand, with around 3.5 billion dollars in foreign debts incurred to them. Under such circumstances, the North Korean puppets thought that they had reached limits at which they could not hold fast any more to the closed-door "self-sufficient economy establishment" which was manifested by such phrases of the past as self-reliance or "the chucheization of the national economy." Thus, in the

long run, they came to attempt a shift in their policy toward an open-door economy designed to introduce the capital and technology of foreign countries by means of the Joint Management Law. Under such deadlocked circumstances, the realities of today's North Korean puppets' economy face a situation in which it is urgent to form the foundation for the next economic plan, which starts in 1985, while minimizing the domestic and foreign influences that have resulted from the failure to achieve the target heights of the Second 7-year Plan.

What the North Korean puppets want most eagerly at the present time are, above all, advanced technology and capital. The North Korean puppets established the so-called 10 major prospective targets of greatly increasing by the end of the 1980's their industrial output mainly of such products as electricity, steel, nonferrous metals and cement. However, it would be difficult in reality to accomplish these targets without a great influx of Western technology and capital. Viewed in such a way, the North Korean puppets' attempt to throw open the door of their foreign-trade economy is a desperate measure taken under the pressure of the necessity to introduce Western capital and technology. Vice Premier Sin Pyong-hyon's recent acceptance of the North-South economic talks proposal, too, may be understood in terms of an analysis of such a context. It is still hard to predict how far the economic exchange between the North and the South will be able to go. However, it is crystal clear, we may say, that there is an underlying motive based on the calculated strategy that in order to introduce the capital and technology of foreign countries, particularly of Japan and the United States, it is important to improve their image first to the effect that they are transforming themselves toward a peace-seeking posture, including that manifested by the North-South dialogue.

Meanwhile, as for the scale of the North Korean puppets' 1983 foreign trade, the value of exports was 1.4 billion dollars and the value of imports 1.5 billion dollars; the total value of trade was 2.9 billion dollars. It was only 6 percent of the value of trade of the ROK for that year. Viewed in the light of the scale of their foreign trade, the North Korean puppets' foreign debt amounting to 3.5 billion dollars must be a big burden on them. Under such circumstances, the most urgent thing for the North Korean puppets to do to throw open the door of their foreign-trade economy would be to do their best to earn foreign money for the purpose of laying the groundwork.

II

The urgency of North Korean puppets are facing in the acquisition of foreign currencies has begun showing itself as a concrete reality: they have recently begun doubling their labor mobilization. Thus, workers in all production units in North Korea have come to face a form of forced labor in which they have to work hard to produce those export goods to whose production they have not accustomed themselves.

According to recent reports of the North Korean puppets' propaganda organizations, plants and business enterprises at all levels and in the cities and counties in North Korea are continuously holding the so-called "rallies for accomplishing without fail the export plans of this year."

It was reported that around 19 October 1984, such rallies were held at the Taedonggang Battery Plant, Man'gyongdae Machine Tool Plant, Munp'yong Refinery, Kaesong Textile Plant, Sariwon Railway Bureau, Sunch'on City and Pukch'ang County.

A brief summary of the resolutions made by those who took part in those rallies is generally in line with the instruction set forth at the Ninth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of the party of the North Korean puppets: "Let us implement through to the end with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality Kim Il-song's instructions regarding the development of foreign trade through stepping up the production of export goods."

In short, in the production of export goods, too, priority must be given to the loyalty to Kim Il-song in launching the labor struggle.

The urgency recently prevailing in North Korea in the production of export goods was emphasized more clearly in the editorial of the 16 October 1984 issue of NODONG SINMUN, organ of the party of the North Korean puppets.

The editorial entitled "Let Us Carry out Without Fail the Export Plan by Exerting Great Efforts in the Production of Export Goods!" emphasized the posture of "the whole party, whole people and whole military force" mobilization and went to the length of pointing out that success in the implementation of the current Second 7-year Plan and the 10 major prospective targets of the 1980's, entirely depends on whether or not this year's export plan will be accomplished.

Furthermore, the paper emphasized that in order to keep up multilateral cooperative relations with other countries, it is imperative and urgent that the export plan be accomplished. It appealed to "functionaries and workers in all fields of the national economy to launch vigorously into the struggle for the production of export goods with a firm determination to carry out the export plan under any circumstances."

The paper also revealed the contents of the party policy and decisions designed to carry out this year's export plan: (1) stepping up the work of economic organization; (2) strengthening the responsibility and roles of functionaries of foreign-trade work; and (3) stepping up the guidance over the party organization. Then it urged cadres and functionaries of pertinent economic fields to step up guidance work in line with party policy and decisions.

First, in order to step up the work of economic organization, the paper urged cadres and functionaries of all the economic posts, including the Administrative Council, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, to launch "political work" to increase the production of export goods.

The concrete items set forth to be implemented in "the political work" were as follows: to familiarize all members of the party and all workers with the significance and importance of the export-goods production struggle and to urge them to carry out the daily, 10-day, monthly and by-item export plans; to make

material-supply organizations supply materials on a priority basis to those plants and business enterprises which are producing export goods and export-related goods; and to assign production tasks accurately to those plants and business enterprises which are producing export goods and to guide them in such a way that they may produce and supply goods by the 15th day of every month. These represent some ex-post-facto measures designed to rectify the situation, which had prevailed so far, in which the production of export goods had been in a bad condition due to the chaos in the work of economic organization.

Second, as for the enhancement of the roles of those who are engaged in the foreign-trade business, it was urged to launch foreign-trade activities in conformity with the intentions of the party and to exert active efforts to expand the export-good markets. Third, as for stepping up the guidance of the party organization, it was urged to organize and mobilize all functionaries and workers for the export-good production struggle and to encourage the accomplishment of the export plans by launching the work of propaganda about innovative successes in the export-good production struggle.

Such a tone of the editorial of NODONG SINMUN urging the production of export goods may be regarded as a fact which fully proves that the North Korean puppets are recently launching an all-out war for the production of export goods in order to earn foreign currency. The North Korean puppet's all-out war for exports is, in the short run, aimed at, above all, the accomplishment of this year's export plans, whereas in the long run, it is being launched for the purpose of securing the maximum amount of material for earning foreign currency which would back up the foundation of the next economic plan.

Furthermore, the North Korean puppets' all-out war, which is designed to secure the amount of material for export, is designed basically to deal with the current Second 7-year Plan; we can see its close relationship with the so-called five-region front work which is being pushed in line with the implementation of the 10 major prospective targets. The five-region front (Sunch'on, Hamhung, Namp'o, Anju and Ch'ongjin regions), which was set forth as an objective of major projects of 1984 at the Eighth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of the party (29 November) held last year, has become a labor-concentration district of North Korean workers set up mainly to modernize the expansion of production of major export goods--such as those in the extracting and coal industries--on the pretext of the balanced industrial development of the eastern and western regions.

The North Korean puppets' concentration of their economic strength in a specific region was a desperate measure taken under the pressure of necessity of overcoming the shortage of financial investment resources which emerged as a major factor in the bad conditions of the Second 7-year Plan. In other words, it was an attempt made for the purpose of concentrating limited funds and materials in a specific region and thereby of maximizing productivity in specific fields and of expanding its effects to other fields.

However, bad conditions repeatedly appeared so that even the actual amount of production in the five-region front failed to reach the level of half the

targeted amount. Thus the North Korean puppets designated, as a measure of the last resort, the production site of major export goods--mostly regions of the five-region front--as this year's final labor-concentration district. In this way, they are devoting all their energies to squeezing more blood and sweat out of the workers in North Korea under the pretext of accomplishing the so-called export-goods production targets.

7989

CSO: 4107/023

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG STATEMENTS CAUTIONED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Oct 84 p 5

/Interview with Yang Ho-min, editorial board member of CHOSON ILBO, and Kang In-tok, director of the Far Eastern Research Institute, by reporter Ch'oe Pyong-kwon: "Portents of Change in Kim Il-song's Words and Deeds"

/Text/ Editor's note: With North Korea's acceptance of our proposal for "economic talks," a new opportunity for contact between North and South has been provided. Although we cannot make a hasty judgment about how these economic talks, the first held between North and South, will develop, there is no doubt that they will enlarge the scope of the dialogue between North and South. It is particularly noteworthy that this time North Korea accepted our proposal with unprecedented quickness. Even if North Korea's attitude is a strategic or a tactical move, it still represents a change in itself. In this regard, CHOSON ILBO has provided this discussion between Yang Ho-min of our editorial board and Kang In-tok, director of the Far Eastern Research Institute, in order to get a sense of recent North Korean trends and their background, and of the significance of the economic talks.

Yang: North Korea has sent a positive response to our proposal for economic interchange. It sent a letter on 16 October in the name of Vice Premier Kim Hwan of North Korea's State Administration Council suggesting North-South economic talks. The wish for concrete contacts was forwarded at the same time. Our side has announced its acceptance of this discussion proposal.

We will have to wait and see if this is a fundamental change in North-South relations or nothing more than a momentary affair. Right after liberation there was, albeit on a small scale, an exchange of materials between North and South. However, in the bloody atmosphere growing out of the Korean War, that exchange was cut off.

It was under such circumstances that in 1971 the Red Cross societies of the North and South set out to conduct a campaign to find divided families but achieved no results. On 4 July 1972 we appeared to take a great step toward

reunification with the announcement of the joint North-South statement but that turned out to be nothing more than another way to attack the other side. The North-South Coordinating Committee was smashed by North Korea unilaterally. There have been a few instances of subsequent contacts, such as the physical education talks, but everything ended up in a squabble.

Finally, it seems as though a new breakthrough has been made. That is North Korea's offer of flood aid and our acceptance of that offer. The forwarding of the flood aid is the only case to this time in which North Korea has kept its promise. Also, the entry of North Korean ships into our harbors is the first such instance since liberation, except for during the war years. Thus we view the forwarding of the flood aid and its acceptance as signs of a great change in North-South relations. As an extension, our side suggested economic exchange and North Korea accepted that suggestion.

Kang: I think this is a very fortunate thing. In the past we have had a continuation of one-sided proposals and one-sided rejections, but the circumstances are different this time. I believe that there is no other way besides contacts for peaceful reunification. I think there are two basic principles in carrying out contacts. One is that there must be absolutely no effect on the security of both sides, and the other is that the contact must be beneficial to both sides. In that regard, I think that the economic talks are encouraging. North Korea is now in a situation where it must change. The report entitled "On South-South Economic Cooperation and Expanding South-South Trade" published by North Korea last January clearly shows the desire to improve relations with capitalist countries. Also, the Joint Enterprise Law made public last September was a big change for a society like North Korea. In fact, North Korea has been carrying out economic reform measures since the beginning of the 1980's.

North Korea has shown many signs of trying to follow the economic reforms of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. One sign is that it has changed the names of many factories. It has started to put the word "combined" in front of many factories and enterprises such as the "Ch'ongjin Combined Steel Works." This is seen as following the model of the (joint) trust which was used in the stage prior to economic reform by the Eastern European Communist states.

Additionally, North Korea created something called the provincial guidance committee for each province. This indicates that a movement is underway to revise, to some degree, the guidelines of unified and detailed planning and the method of centralized control of planning and production which have been consistently pushed by Kim Il-song over the years. That is to say, even though it may not be a decentralized economy, within certain limits each enterprise will be allowed an independent accounting system; I think that North Korea's economy will gradually move in the direction of opening up to the outside, stressing material incentives over the mental aspects.

The external changes such as the North-South economic exchange and the Joint Enterprise Law are seen to have come about based on such internal changes. Thus I think that unlike the past there may be some hope in these North-South economic talks, although it may take some time.

Yang: Looking at Vice Premier Kim Hwan's letter, the language has moderated quite a bit. Also, he said that the only way to ease tensions was to use the North-South economic talks as the occasion to reopen the Red Cross talks and to engage in scientific and cultural exchanges.

This is very similar to what we have said to the North Koreans in the past. It does seem as though they are coming around to what we think. It is my personal opinion that it is no longer important who made what proposal first. All we need to do is to make it a reality and find the common denominator. Of what use is the "first proposal" assertion which tries to gain a political propaganda advantage? Thus, although we should avoid hasty judgments, I believe that the offer and acceptance of the proposal and the opening of the economic talks are advances in North-South relations.

If this had suddenly come about out of the blue it would be different, but the people who watch the Korean peninsula situation have long ago noticed a change in North Korea's attitude. Did they not include the United States and Japan among their joint enterprise target countries? It appears certain that North Korea is turning in the direction of opening up to the outside. It must have judged that it could no longer maintain its economy with only "self-reliance" and "revolutionary spirit." Technology is a case in point.

In a world where spies are sent to steal the technology of advanced countries, how can a country keep up with the rapidly developing modern world with only the homegrown technology of a closed society? That the "Ch'ollima movement" did not work out is revealed clearly in Kim Il-song's speeches. His speeches are studded with references to adopting formalism, to being slothful and to stealing state property. Did they not create the "three revolutions work teams" to overcome those problems? However, that also appears to have been unsuccessful. North Korea's Second 7-Year Plan will end this year; it has not published any statistics so it is not certain, but experts believe that North Korea will achieve about 60 percent of its goal.

Now Communist China's Deng Xiaoping has adopted his new economic policy and has achieved considerable success. The people's work is now nothing but a name. China is introducing the motive of individual profit to the greatest extent. It has opened up to the outside and is virtually frantic in introducing capital and advanced technology. While Communist China and the Eastern European Communist countries are nearly all undergoing epochal transformations, North Korea alone has kept the bar on the door and proclaimed the self-reliance slogan.

Kang: In particular, I think that Kim Il-song learned much during his visit to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe last May and June. He must have been quite shocked. Is there any country that maintains unchanged a Stalinist-style centralized economic system? He must have seen that North Korea's Stalinist economic system is outmoded. How can a political propagandist provide economic leadership? In addition to the leaders of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, even Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang of Communist China appear to have tried to convince Kim Il-song at the time of their visit to Pyongyang that opening up to the outside is not necessarily inconsistent with a "self-reliant national economy."

North Korea is now experiencing severe difficulties in expanding its capital, technology and trade. It is believed that economic exchange between North and South Korea will be a big help to North Korea in expanding its trade with the West. I believe that because Kim Il-song himself knows that it is impossible to reunify North and South through revolution or war, we have reached a time that requires a bold strategic change rather than a tactical change.

Yang: Even as North Korea sets itself forth as the "eastern guard post" of the socialist camp--although there is no longer a single socialist camp--if it does not change its strategy, I believe the continued existence of North Korea may be endangered. I do believe that North Korea has begun to change its ideas for that reason, but I also think that there is no need to tie ourselves only to North Korea's situation. What we need to do is to push on with what we have to do regardless of North Korea's internal situation. As I said a little while ago, it is clear that North Korea is showing signs of change.

The most concrete manifestation of the portents of change came when Ishibashi, the head of Japan's Socialist Party, visited Pyongyang last month. At that time, Kim Il-song had comparatively much to say. He also displayed efforts to moderate his foreign image and hinted that Japan would have to be the bridge to open up relations between North Korea and the United States. We don't know if such was Kim Il-song's real intention, but it is obvious that he is showing signs of change. A moment ago Mr Kang said that Kim Il-song learned much during his trip to Eastern Europe; in particular, his talks with East Germany's Honecker must have been impressive. Not only do East and West Germany exchange materials, but even people, capital and technology flow back and forth. Kim Il-song visited East Germany at a time when Honecker was trying to arrange a visit to West Germany. A particularly interesting thing is that when Kim Il-song went to Communist China the year before last, the elderly Deng Xiaoping personally took Kim to Chengdu in Szechuan Province. When Premier Zhou Ziyang was in charge of the provincial revolutionary committee, Szechuan Province implemented a new economic policy that was a big success. I think Deng took Kim Il-song there to show him at first hand a successful example of the new economic policy.

Kang: If the North-South economic exchange is realized, North Korea will gain economic great benefits. Iron ore and zinc, which it is having trouble exporting, are things which we need and could buy from the North. Also, if an easing of tensions is faithfully realized, it could escape from the pressure of massive military expenditures. How nice it would be to lower the wall between North and South Korea and lead North Korea's revolutionary line in a more moderate direction. At any rate, in consideration of all these things, I hope that these North-South economic talks become a reality.

How can the less visible social and cultural exchanges take place without the more visible economic exchange?

Yang: How will North Korea's society change if North-South economic exchange is instituted, the Joint Enterprise Law is implemented and North Korea opens up to the outside?

Kang: The so-called "Prague Spring" began, in fact, with economic liberalization. If North Korea opens its doors, accepts foreigners and engages in economic cooperation, certain liberalization measures will be unavoidable. First, that is because without the freedom to leave and enter the country and to travel around to various areas within the country, the foreigners' economic activities will be impossible.

Yang: However, there are many pessimistic elements as well. There have been serious economic reforms following leadership changes in every Communist country. Khrushchev after Stalin and Deng Xiaoping after Mao Zedong are such examples. I believe it will be difficult to hope for big change as long as Kim Il-song still lives. He cannot engage in activities that negate the things he has already done. In that light, all we can do is to wait for a time for a change in North Korean society.

9137

CSO: 4107/017

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DENUNCIATIONS OF SOUTH'S ELECTIONS

Election Repression

SK210016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON January 20 in a commentary denounces the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for sealing up the house of Kim Yong-sam, president of the now defunct New Democratic Party, for the fourth time this month by mobilizing the puppet police on January 18.

Noting that the repeated suppressive outrage of the puppet clique is part of the fascist offensive stepped up with the puppet National Assembly "elections" at hand, the author of the commentary says:

Clear is why the Chon Tu-hwan group is these days so harshly suppressing the political activities of the opposition forces.

Now the anti-"election", anti-"government" struggle of students and people is gaining momentum with each passing day in South Korea.

Along with this, the anti-"government" action of democratic figures and opposition politicians is gaining in strength. Democratic figure Kim Tae-chung banished to the United States repeatedly expressed his intention to return to South Korea and conduct activity for democracy in society in defiance of the threat of the puppets that he would be rearrested if he returns to South Korea.

Such situation poses a big threat to the Chon Tu-hwan group which tries to lay a foothold for its long-term office through the "election".

It is under such situation that the puppets try to intensify their fascist crackdown upon the South Korean people and seal up the political activity of influential opposition politicians in the "elections" to stand unchallenged there.

But the brutal suppression by the puppets will only result in giving further momentum to the anti-"government" struggle of the people.

'Political Fund Raising'

SK182320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2313 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean TONGA ILBO conveyed public repudiation of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's "political fund raising" campaign.

It is working hard to rake up "political funds" on the threshold of the "National Assembly elections" slated for next month.

The puppets are ridiculously advertising that tax exemption would be granted to anyone contributing 50,000 or more to 50 million won and to any institution donating 50,000 or more to 100 million won to the "central election committee" entrusted with the job of collection "political fund." But, nobody is paying heed to this.

With the puppet National Assembly "elections" at hand, voices criticizing them as "pluto-election," "unfair election" and "election fraud" are ringing out louder from among the South Korean people.

Repression of Students

SK190402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul city police bureau on January 17 issued orders to all police stations to crack down upon the students opposed to the puppet National Assembly "elections," a Seoul radio reported.

The policemen were instructed to invigorate "check-up and search" operations to arrest those students distributing leaflets critical of fraudulent "elections" and to "strictly inspect" offices printing handbills.

The puppet clique has become more desperate in its efforts to stifle the anti-"government" struggle of the students and people of other strata with the day of "elections" fast approaching.

CSO: 4100/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON TRIPARTITE TALKS

Japanese Support

SK220807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--Japanese figures of various circles in their talks issued on the occasion of the new year expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people, according to CHOSON SINBO.

Ishibashi Masashi, chairman of the central executive committee of the Japan Socialist Party, had this to say:

We are resolved to struggle with might and main for the realization of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people.

We will further strive against the policy of freezing the division of Korea, the scheme to tighten the military tieup of Japan, the United States and South Korea and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and for conditions which would enable the Japanese and Korean people to lead a peaceful life.

Shiode Keisuke, Komei member of the House of Councillors, said:

The external activities conducted by President Kim Il-song last year made a great contribution to peace and security on the Korean peninsula and the rest of Asia.

I also will make more positive efforts for friendship between Japan and Korea.

Utsunomiya Tokuma, member of the House of Councillors, stated:

Last year I had the honor of being received by the great leader President Kim Il-song during my visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At that time I realized that the DPRK is truly desirous of peace and reunification and striving for disarmament, he added.

Ogami Kenichi, general secretary of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, expressed his determination to further develop this year, too, the work of making the world independent, overcoming all difficulties.

Mozambican Leader

SK182332 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2315 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel reiterated firm solidarity and support to the Korean people in the just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Addressing a new year meeting for foreign envoys in Mozambique on January 4, Samora Moises Machel said Mozambique actively supported all initiatives and efforts of the DPRK-Government to ensure peace and security on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully.

Norwegian Communist League

SK190420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--A solidarity message came to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea from the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Norway on the first anniversary of the publication of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

It reiterates active support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks, it says:

It is a year since the proposal for tripartite talks was put forward. The United States and South Korea, however, are preparing an overall joint military rehearsal codenamed "Team Spirit 85" on the Korean peninsula, far from accepting it.

We wish you success in the work for national reunification and for detente in Korea and the Pacific.

GDR Paper Support

SK212319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The German Democratic Republic would fully support in the future, too, the Korean people's cause of national reunification, said the GDR paper HORIZONT in its January issue.

The presence in South Korea of the U.S. forces is a basic obstacle to the realization of the DPRK's proposal for detente and national reunification, noted the paper.

It wrote that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most fair and reasonable one which accords with the interests of the Korean people and contributes to world peace.

Pointing out that the DPRK's relief step for the South Korean flood victims opened the way to North-South economic talks, it said:

Last year when Comrade Kim Il-song visited the GDR as head of the DPRK party and stage delegation, Comrade Erich Honecker expressed support to the Korean people in demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and in the struggle for a democratic and peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.

CSO: 4100/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON CHON'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS

SK191908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his "policy statement" recently at the special session of the puppet National Assembly, wagged his tongue about the problems of "North-South relations" and "unification," trying to make it appear as if his clique were interested in reunification. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says this is a trick to veil its confrontation line and splittist nature and delude public opinion at home and abroad.

The author of the commentary says:

With the dialogue just at hand, the puppets plan to give off a powder small and fire rifles and guns against the other party to the dialogue. This tells that in actuality they are not interested in the dialogue.

Such attitude of the puppets to the dialogue was clearly revealed by the fact that in his "policy statement" the traitor Chon Tu-hwan made no mention of North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks but only cried for "building up the national strength" and a showdown of "strength."

In calling for "building up national strength" he means that he would not seek peaceful reunification but "unification by prevailing over communism" by building up "strength" with the backing of the outside forces.

In his "policy statement" Chon Tu-hwan the puppet clamoured about "national accord," "democratic unification" and the like. But this is a deceptive, empty slogan.

It is outrageous indeed for the puppets to talk about "national concord", while enforcing the fascist terror rule and anti-communist confrontation policy detrimental to national unity."

"Democratic unification" cannot be realized as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the basic obstacle to reunification, remain in South Korea as ever. If the South Korean puppets truly desire the dialogue and peaceful reunification, they must give up their showdown of "strength" and war moves and honestly approach our proposal for dialogue and negotiation.

CSO: 4100/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON TU-HWAN 'JARGON' ON PER CAPITA INCOME CASTIGATED

SK201007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 20 Jan 85

["Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Cock and Bull Story"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan was reported to have let loose a string of jargons about "per capita national income" and a sort of distribution in South Korea while hearing reports about "business plans" for this year from the puppet Finance Ministry and Trade and Industry Ministry on January 7.

[A total] of 56.8 percent of "GNP" spelled out by the puppet clique means foreign debts. This implies more than half of "GNP" has to go to the foreign capitalists.

Practically there would be no share for the people if "income" of hundreds of "foreign capital-financed" companies operating in South Korea is taken from it.

The "national income" on the lips of the puppet clique is nothing but a ridiculous trick to deceive the poverty-stricken people with exaggerated figures.

"Combating" the "financial scandal" loud-mouthed by the traitor is nothing but a sheer sophism intended to feign "integrity", while shelving the big financial scandal committed by his relatives and the privileged clan.

The puppet traitor goaded the "ministers" to make efforts to create a more favorable condition for foreign capital investment such as "simplifying the procedures for investment" in a bid to induce more foreign capital.

This reveals once again the true color of the puppet as a traitor who cannot survive without foreign capital and represents a treachery of further deepening the dependence of the South Korean economy.

CSO: 4100/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON DEMANDS U.S. FORCES WITHDRAWAL

SK200431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2345 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON January 20 in a commentary holds that the "mutual defense treaty" between the United States and South Korea must be repealed and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces be withdrawn from South Korea at once.

The author of the commentary, referring to the fact that a few days ago the South Korean puppet "unification board minister" at his interview with foreign reporters, claimed on the pretext of the U.S.-South Korea "mutual defense treaty" that one must not take issue with the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea and must not discuss the problem of U.S. troop pullout, says in particular:

As for the U.S.-South Korea "mutual defense treaty," it is an aggressive and treacherous treaty illegally trumped up by the U.S. imperialists with the South Korean puppets to "justify" their permanent occupation of South Korea after their defeat in the past Korean war.

With this "treaty" as a pretext the U.S. imperialists are keeping hold on South Korea and massively introduced there nuclear and other mass destruction weapons to turn South Korea into the biggest powder magazine and nuclear forward base in the Far East and are holding war exercises almost every day to invade the North.

None of the Korean people have ever recognized this "treaty" from the very moment of its conclusion. They unanimously demand its abrogation.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is resorting to every conceivable trick to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea indefinitely for a permanent split of the nation, it is of no avail.

CSO: 4100/152.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR HITS CHON'S ARREST OF STUDENT LEADERS

SK150057 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
14 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will discuss the Chon Tu-hwan ring's brutal suppression of the patriotic students for their opposition to the National Assembly elections.

As has been reported, on 12 January the Chon Tu-hwan ring imprisoned Chong Sang-tae, a senior in the Korean Language Department at Seoul National University [SNU] and chairman of the SNU committee to counter the National Assembly elections, on charges of violating the so-called laws on assembly and demonstration.

In the meantime, on the same day the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed a brutal act of imprisoning Song Yong-kil, president of the students' federation of Yonsei University, on the same charges.

This is another brutal, fascist violence on behalf of the National Assembly elections expected to be held in February.

What these two imprisoned students, Chong Sang-tae and Song Yong-kil, have done can never constitute crimes. Gathering in a conference room at the second floor of the SNU Student Hall with 700 fellow students on 21 December last year, they formed a federated committee of students to obstruct the National Assembly elections and issued a statement.

In the statement, they denounced the scheduled elections as a ploy of the military fascist regime to fabricate public support in a bid to entrench itself in office and appealed to all students to stage an anti-dictatorial, anti-DJP struggle for democracy in league with all other democratic forces across the country.

They have also staged a tenacious anti-government struggle by printing and handing out leaflets to the public in opposition to the National Assembly elections. As an expression of the firm and unanimous will of the patriotic students and people who are determined not to let the

fascist dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime stay in power, this is a just act undertaken to realize democratization.

As is well known, the scheduled elections are a political drama of deception and a formality to further consolidate the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule and to pave the way for the Chon Tu-hwan ring's long-term office.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring has paid lipservice to fair elections like a monk saying his prayers, it is now scheming to turn the scheduled elections into a stage dominated by its private party, the DJP, and pave the way for its long stay in power in accordance with its scenario through strengthened suppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now trying to cajole and placate the people's resistance through sweetened words and to get rid of its opponents through fascist suppression, and eventually to hold the National Assembly elections as it intended, without a hitch. This is evident in its harangue on the 21st century--a preposterous projection of the future in its so-called new year policy speech--in its placing Kim Yong-sam under house arrest, and in its fascist suppression of the members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy and other off-stage opposition personages.

It is all a part of its brutal suppressive maneuver for the National Assembly elections that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has arrested SNU student Chong Sang-tae and Yonsei University student Song Yong-kil--putting both on the most wanted list with a reward of a million won each.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring can never stop the just struggle of the patriotic students opposing the elections, no matter what fascist suppression, threats, and blackmail it may try to resort to.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression is nothing but an act of those who are wriggling in the death throes, which in turn exposes the ring's crisis mentality.

Our youths and students have already opened fire in their struggle against the elections. The national student federation adopted programs to deal with the general elections and appealed for a vigorous struggle against the elections in a statement issued on 20 November last year at its inauguration meeting.

In response to this, the patriotic students throughout the country in league with the masses from all walks of life should stage a vigorous struggle to frustrate and check the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dirty maneuvers for long-term office.

CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER CONDEMNS SOUTH'S SUPPRESSION OF KIM YONG-SAM

SK110912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday carries a commentary denouncing the South Korean puppets for putting the defunct New Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam under house arrest with the "National Assembly elections" just at hand.

Noting that the puppets drove out even police vans in front of his house and encircled it watertight with reinforced policemen numbering over 150 to threaten him, the author of the commentary denounces this as an outrage of fascist power against the democratic forces and an open reactionary offensive on the eve of the "elections."

Referring to the fact that today the Chon Tu-hwan group, very nervous about the political activities of the dissident forces, is running riot, the commentary says:

The moves of the Chon Tu-hwan group to rig up the wholesale victory of the "Democratic Justice Party" in the puppet National Assembly "elections" are running up against a strong protest of students and people.

Brisk activities against fascism and for democracy of democrats of all strata at a time when the anti-"election" and anti-"Democratic Justice Party" spirit is sharply rising in South Korea have become a great threat to the puppets who try to lay a foothold for long-term office through the "elections."

The puppets' outrageous fascist attack against the political activities of the dissident forces reflects such political uneasiness. They try to get through the "elections" unrivalled by destroying and obliterating the influential political forces in advance.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop at once the suppression of democratic figures and immediately and totally lift the unjust ban on the political activities.

CSO: 4100/133

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN FIGURES, MEDIA REJECT SEOUL OLYMPIAD

SK140809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Jean Diambou, president of the Congolese Committee to Support the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, called for shifting the venue of the 24th Olympic Games to another place from Seoul in his letter to the president of the International Olympic Committee dated 29 December.

The Congolese committee founded to promote peace in Korea and her reunification, the letter says, is fighting to solve this problem, regarding it as a pressing one pending Korea's reunification.

Out of the desire to defend the idea of the olympic games, a symbol of friendship among peoples, our committee once again calls for transferring the venue of the 24th Olympic Games to another place where all countries can freely participate in the games in safety, it stresses.

Meanwhile, foreign media published articles rejecting the Seoul Olympiad.

The Malagasy paper VONONA 1 January said Madagascar did not approve of the holding of the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul, because there prevails a strained situation which may lead to the outbreak of a war any moment and the safety of the sportsmen is not guaranteed due to the war exercises staged every day by the United States and the puppet clique in South Korea.

The Swedish papers GOTEBORGS POSTEN and ORNSKOLDSVIKS ALLEHANDA 23 December and the Luxemburg paper ZEITUNG VUM LETZEBURGER VOLLEK 29 December conveyed the report that Madagascar announced it would boycott the olympic games, if they were held in Seoul.

The Tunisian paper AL TARIQ AL JADID 29 December carried a summary of the talk of the premier of the DPRK Administration Council under the title "People's Korea Against Seoul Olympic Games" and Zimbabwean Radio reported its gist on 12 December.

CSO: 4100/133

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN SEAMEN SUPPORT TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK142307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2300 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Crewmen of the Chinese ships "Taibaishan" and "Sufeng," the Panamanian "Aimin," "Barents Sea" and "Azov Sea" and the Japanese "Kinsho Maru No 1" and "Daishin Maru No 5" held a meeting in Nampo port on 11 January, where they supported the nation-saving proposal for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his 1985 new year address.

Speakers at the meeting said the great leader, his excellency President Kim Il-song, reclarified in his new year address the stand to realize the tripartite talks at the earliest possible date and, further, ease the tensions in Korea and create a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

President Kim Il-song advanced a new proposal, by stating that if the North-South dialogues proceed successfully to meet the Korean people's expectations and in accordance with the idea of the Korean reunification these would gradually develop onto higher-level talks and, further, culminate in high-level political negotiations.

They said: This new proposal represents the most realistic and reasonable one and also the most just nation-saving step to remove the confrontation on the Korean peninsula, realize extensive negotiations and many-sided collaboration and exchange between the North and the South and promote the peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are about to hold the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises across South Korea contrary to the sincere efforts and expectations of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country through dialogues and negotiations. This is the scheme to scuttle the hard-won North-South economic and Red Cross talks and a challenge to the aspirations of the Korean people and the progressives of the world for peace on the Korean peninsula and her peaceful reunification. The United States and the South Korean authorities, they added, must stop their reckless war moves at once and accept the DPRK's tripartite talks proposal as soon as possible.

The meeting adopted letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/133

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS CHON'S REMARKS ON NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK150351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean dictator on 11 January, receiving "reports" on "working plans" for this year from some puppet cabinet ministers, spoke ill of us, alleging that we "unilaterally notified" the postponing of the second North-South economic talks and the 8th round of full-dress Red Cross talks in connection with the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal. Denouncing his rigmarole, MINJU CHOSON today says in a signed commentary:

This is a far-fetched allegation. The war rehearsal timed to coincide with the humanitarian full-dress Red Cross talks for alleviating the sufferings of separated families and relatives and economic talks for realizing economic collaboration and exchange between North and South, is a criminal one going against peace and humanitarianism and a grave provocation designed to wreck the dialogue.

How can talks be held at such a terror-ridden place where rifles and guns are fired against the other party to the dialogue? Is it possible for our delegation to go there?

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, far from giving up the scheduled joint war exercises, an obstacle to the talks, and taking measures to create a climate of dialogue, vilified and slandered our fair proposal. This reminds us of a thief calling others thief.

In distorting facts and slandering us the traitor viciously seeks to shift the responsibility for the postponement of the talks on to us.

Facts make us doubt the true intention of the South Korean side with regard to dialogue.

CSO: 4100/133

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PEOPLE IN SOUTH SAID SHOWING LOYALTY TO TWO KIMS

SK160830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Seeing in the new year 1985, the South Korean people from all walks of life wholeheartedly extended wishes for longevity in good health to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to radio "Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Young workers in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, on the evening of 31 December held a meeting for summing up the struggle during the last 1 year and making new year's resolution, at which they wholeheartedly wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life, with deepest reverence for them.

A young man surnamed Han said at the meeting: Great are President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who give new life and strength and conviction of victory to the oppressed and humiliated people. I will look up to and follow only President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. I wish them good health.

An old man residing in Inchon told his family members at dawn of the new year: General Kim Il-song is the man whom our people revered as heaven from the time of the Japanese rule. Dozens of years have passed. But there is no change in my heart trusting only him. I have eagerly awaited reunification under his guidance. And the day is not far off when our wish will be realized.

A professor surnamed Pak teaching at a college in Seoul told his students on the morning of the new year's day: President Kim Il-song is the sun of the nation and the peerless great man who liberated the country and has brought changes of the century on the soil of the North and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a guide of the nation who is carrying forward the president's intention. There is no other way but to entrust the future of the nation to those great men and follow their guidance.

A democrat Kim residing in Pusan told his friends on the morning of the new year: How wonderful it would be if the joy at the liberation of the country by President Kim Il-song in 1945 returns with the joy of reunification in 1985. We must accelerate reunification by struggle.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. DEPLOYS NUCLEAR BACKPACKS IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists deployed special nuclear munition shipped into South Korea at a unit of their aggression forces stationed in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, according to a report of U.S. radio NBC quoted by A Radi. This backpack nuke weighing about 30 kg each can reportedly be carried on the back of the "Commando." By bringing even the newly developed nuclear weapon into South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors fully reveal their true color as the criminals aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2351 GMT 13 Jan 85]

U.S., JAPAN CONDEMNED IN TALKS--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" ("Hammintong"), said in his new year talk that the United States and Japan are outside forces violating the sovereignty of the Korean nation, according to the 1 January issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan." He stressed that the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" without popular support is seeking to maintain the dictatorial power with military and economic support of the United States and Japan. Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for increasing tensions, having deployed numerous nuclear weapons in South Korea, Pae Tong-ho called for a nationwide movement against the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation moves and for peace on the Korean peninsula. "It is an important condition for national reconciliation and unification," he said, "to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship and establish a genuine democratic government." He called on Koreans at home and abroad to courageously fight against the puppet National Assembly "elections" planned by the fascist clique for gratifying their desire for long-term office. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 14 Jan 85]

SUPPRESSION OF DISSIDENTS IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--The puppet Supreme Public Procurator's Office on 12 January issued an order to the prosecutors all over South Korea to "strictly control" the personages involved in the Council for the Promotion of Democracy in order to suppress the opposition figures who stand against the puppet National Assembly "elections," according to a radio report from Seoul. It threatens them with "criminal punishment," branding their struggle against the "elections" as "an illegal action." This indicates how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan

traitor clique are working to put down the struggle waged by the opposition figures against the "elections" for thwarting their long-term office scheme. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2321 GMT 14 Jan 85]

MINISTER'S REMARK ON STUDENTS' STRUGGLE--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--The puppet minister of culture and information, at a "government"-sponsored function in Seoul on 13 January, branded the students' just anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy as a "reckless participation in public affairs" and even "foolish act," according to a radio report from Seoul. This outburst disclosed the ugly color of the South Korean puppets bent on barring the students' anti-"government" action. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 15 Jan 85]

NEW POLICE STATION--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique installed another police station in Kwangmyong, Kyonggi Province, in December last year, according to the South Korean paper KYONGIN ILBO. The puppets reportedly spent 1,303 million won squeezed from the people in establishing it. Uneasy about the yearly growing anti-"government" action of the people, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta is setting up new police stations and booths this year with a plan to increase the police force by 17,200 men. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 16 Jan 85]

RECOMMENDATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--The "Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, recently decided to "recommend" the puppet government to work for South Korea's admission to International Convention on Human Rights. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says it is unbecoming of the puppets who are not entitled to talk about the human rights problem to clamour about the "admission to the International Convention on Human Rights." The author of the commentary says: The campaign for the "admission to the International Convention on Human Rights" launched all of a sudden by the "Democratic Justice Party" is a despicable claptrap tactic, which is related with the projected puppet National Assembly elections. In doing so, the "DJP" tries to create an impression that human rights are guaranteed in South Korea, too, and thus justify the fascist dictatorship of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and tone down the discontent and protest of the people against the anti-popular repressive rule. Their campaign is aimed at rigging up victory of "DJP" men in the puppet National Assembly "elections." But, this shows with increasing clarity that the "DJP" is a tool for backing up the fascist power of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and a conglomeration of political mountebanks. The shameless acts of "DJP" men will meet bitter denunciation and rejection from the progressive and peaceloving people of the world. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 16 Jan 85]

TANK EXERCISE STAGED--Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans staged a war rehearsal called "demonstration exercise for attacking tanks" at a puppet army unit, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet clique drove its army soldiers into the war rehearsal, tooting about "acquiring technique to attack tanks" and "strengthening joint operation posture." The military fascist clique kicked off the anti-communist hysteria, repeating the trite story about "southward invasion." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 20 Jan 85 SK]

'GANGSTERISM' IN SINGAPORE--Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Hooligans hired at a construction company of South Korea made a group assault on construction workers of other country in Singapore, and the riot police and even army of the host country were mobilized to check this free-for-all. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this rampage was one modelled after military gangsterism of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. The author of the commentary says: Describing this incident as an accidental one, the South Korean puppets "apologized" to the host country and promised to investigate the incident and recall those involved in it. The puppets, however, cannot veil their true colors as international gangsters. In recent period alone, the puppet committed gangsterism one after another abroad to earn public censure. Although the puppets are making an "apology" as if such incident would never occur again, the international gangsterism which caused public stir from the outset of the year only foretells what towering crimes they will commit abroad this year. Unending gangsterism of the puppets abroad will bring them curse and condemnation of world public circles and further hasten their isolation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Jan 85 SK]

'TRICK' TO APPEASE FARMERS--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan called the puppet minister of agriculture and fisheries to "Chongwadae and talked about "increasing the income" of peasants and fishermen, according to a report from Seoul. This is a third-rate trick of the traitor for toning down the discontent of peasants and fishermen. The peasants and fishermen whose living has been extremely deteriorated due to the predatory acts of the military fascist clique are now saddled with big debts and hundreds of thousands of peasants and fishermen desert from farm and fishing villages every year in search of a means of living, food and job. The discontent of peasants and fishermen with the crimes of the military fascist clique which has converted the farm and fishing villages into a pronoun of penury is sharply rising and this makes the puppets feel uneasy with the puppet National Assembly "elections" at hand. This is why the puppets are resorting to a cheap claptrap trick to make it appear as if they were concerned about the living of peasants and fishermen. [Text] [Pyongyang KCAN in English 0328 GMT 21 Jan 85 SK]

'TEAM SPIRIT-85' FOREIGN DENOUNCEMENT--Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--The GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND January 15 denounced the projected "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea as a grave challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and said this war rehearsal is contradictory to the efforts of the DPRK for detente on the Korean peninsula. The Nepalese paper DAILY DIARY January 12 said: According to the announcement of the South Korea-U.S. "Combined Forces Command," they would make "preparations for attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through this military rehearsal. The world people resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' wild designs to invade Korea. The Austrian paper VOLKSSTIMME January 9 said that the supreme command of the Korean People's Army issued an order on maintaining a high degree of vigilance in connection with the provocative military exercises in South Korea. The Afghan News Agency BAKHTAR branded the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as an aggressive war rehearsal against the DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 22 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/152

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES ACCUSE EACH OTHER OF UNFAIR CAMPAIGNS

SK170127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Rival parties yesterday accused each other of having engaged in unfair campaigns for the February 12 parliamentary election.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party charged that many opposition figures have engaged in unlawful electioneering activities.

For instance, a DJP official said that some candidates from minority parties had mobilized cab drivers to distribute their campaign literature to passengers.

Secondary school and college students had been hired by such candidates to hand out campaign pamphlets or antigovernment printed material, according to the official.

He said his party also found acts of demagoguery in which workers for candidates had tried to defame rival candidates intentionally.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party, meanwhile, claimed that the state- and public-owned television networks have been playing up speeches of ruling party leaders, while ignoring remarks by opposition leaders.

A statement, issued by a DKP spokesman, charged that while televising in detail speeches of ruling party officials, the two television networks have recently ignored remarks made by the DKP president at political rallies.

The statement urged that a "monopoly over television" by the ruling party be put to an end.

The spokesman proposed again that officials of major parties conduct TV debates on issues including the current presidential election system and the conduct of campaigns. The minor opposition Korea National Party has earlier put forth a similar proposal.

The ruling DJP, however, remains opposed to any TV debate, on the grounds that doing so would heat up campaigning. Election campaigning through TV is now banned under the National Assembly Election Law.

CSO: 4100/151

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CAMPAIGN TO STAGE FAIR ELECTIONS TO BE LAUNCHED

SK170117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The government will launch a nation-wide campaign to conduct the forthcoming parliamentary election in a fair and just manner, the Social Reforms Commission said yesterday.

Emphasis will be on deterring abstention from voting, prohibiting the giving or receiving of election-related favors and gifts, and preventing slander and libel against opponent candidates.

The commission decided on these and other guidelines for this year at a meeting of representatives from its regional chapters at the commission's headquarters. Chairman Kim Soung-ki presided over the conference.

Some 430,000 members of the panel's local branches will be involved in conducting the campaign for a fair election.

The commission will also ask social leaders to contribute to the program by participating in Pansanghoe (monthly neighborhood meetings) and other public functions.

Posters, slogans, leaflets and other publications will be prepared and distributed to the people, it said.

The commission also set its four major objectives for 1985. They are to create a trustful and reconciliatory atmosphere in society; to enhance the law-abiding spirit of the public; to encourage people to lead frugal lives; and to campaign for the proper guidance of the youth.

To better cope with the increasing juvenile problems in 1985, the International Youth Year, the commission plans to place top priority on increasing dialogue with the youth, eliminating the social climate harmful to young people, and providing them with opportunities for sound leisure activities, it said.

The commission will also step up its current campaign for establishing sound trade order, encouraging kindness in people's everyday lives and encouraging personal savings, it said.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

FORMER ASSEMBLYMAN'S INDICTMENT--Yi Ki-taek, former vice chairman of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, yesterday argued that the charge against him with violation of the Parliamentary Election Law was a political retaliation by the now-collapsed Yusin regime. He alleged in a trial at the Seoul Appellate Court that former President Pak Chong-hui was very much upset at his statement, which was on the air via TV, that he had not attended the presidential inauguration ceremony because he opposed the Yusin system. He was then invited to the state function in the capacity of the secretary-general of the then major opposition party. Yi, vice chairman of the founding committee of the New Korea Democratic Party, is now running for a parliamentary seat in Pusan. He is to be deprived of candidacy if convicted. Yesterday's trial was held in defiance of a request for deferment of the trial to after the elections by attorney Rep Mok Yo-sang, citing the fact that Yi had difficulty appearing before the court. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jan 85 p 8 SK]

LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN 'DEMANDED'--The New Socialist Party demanded yesterday that the "democratic figures" still under the grip of a political ban be reinstated immediately to resume their political careers. In a statement, party spokesman Chon Tae-yol said, "The political ostracism of Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and other politicians should be removed at once." He also called for the postponement of the general elections set for February 12 until the end of March in order to avoid holding the polling in the severe cold. The NSP spokesman further insisted that the DJP should cease its "systematic corrupt electioneering at once." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

OPPOSITION FORCE SPLIT WARNING--Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that all opposition forces should be on guard against the danger of their being divided under the present multi-party system. Speaking at a ceremony to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the DKP's founding, he appealed to other opposition forces to be united with the DKP to struggle for democracy. The DKP leader said he considers next month's parliamentary election very important. He said that whether a peaceful change of government can be realized in 1988 will depend on the election outcome. Yu insisted that campaigns for the upcoming election should be conducted in a fair manner. Gifts are being distributed and mass media are being abused, he said. He said the nation needs what he called "civilian politics under free democracy. There is not a moment to lose to attain civilian politics," Yu added. Yu said there had been "interruptions of constitutional rule

during the last 40 years due to one-man dictatorship." He said that "we should continue to seek a system for electing a president through direct, popular voting to help the country achieve a peaceful power transfer. Our party will formally raise the question in the name of the people when the 12th National Assembly is inaugurated," he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

POLICE CHECKS STUDENTS--Two Seoul college students who were pasting up placards about a founding convention of an opposition political party Wednesday night at Hwagok-dong were taken to a police station. They were soon released after brief questioning. The students, both sophomores of Hanyang University's College of Engineering put up about 40 placards notifying people of today's founding meeting of the New Korea Democratic Party on street bulletin boards and walls about 9 p.m. before they were checked by police. The students told police that they were doing the job for the party for 7,000 won a day each. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 85 p 8 SK]

CHON'S INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT--Seoul, 14 Jan (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Monday repeated his call for fair elections during his new year inspection of the Seoul city government. After receiving reports on the capital city's major 1985 policy programs, Chon said that to ensure democracy, illegal practices in the upcoming general elections should not be tolerated. The president instructed the Seoul city government to encourage eligible voters to exercise their rights. He said the upcoming general elections are "very important for our political stabilization and for the development of democracy." The general elections, tentatively scheduled for 12 February, will redistribute the 276 seats in Korea's single-house National Assembly for a 4-year term. Chon also instructed the Seoul government to consider establishing a large-scale youth guidance school, pointing out that education should be used before legal punishment in guiding young people. In addition, Chon said that the government agencies should improve productivity by setting up measures to rationalize their management systems. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1039 GMT 14 Jan 85]

FAIR ELECTIONS 'SIGNIFICANT TASK'--Seoul, 15 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that holding the forthcoming parliamentary elections fairly is "not only a significant task for the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) but is a way to comply with the people's aspirations." Chon concurrently is president of the DJP. "We should make efforts to establish a tradition in which all candidates submit to the outcome of the elections by holding the general elections fairly and in a festive atmosphere," Chon said. In a ceremony marking the fourth anniversary of the DJP's foundation held at the party's political training center in eastern Seoul, Chon asked DJP members to try hard to win the support of an overwhelming majority of the people in the elections scheduled for 12 February. The DJP president stressed that his party should achieve, in any conditions, the creation of an advanced homeland by 1990. "We should also carry out the national task of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland," Chon said. He added that "a historic mission to initiate an era when the Korean race will lead the world's history calls for our devotion." [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 15 Jan 85]

END TO 'ILLEGAL CAMPAIGNS' DEMANDED--The main opposition Democratic Korea Party yesterday called upon the government and the ruling party to stop "illegal and corrupt election campaigning" which it claimed was being committed throughout the nation. Mrs Kim Yun-tok, chairman of the DKP's fair election committee, alleged that local consultative councils, Saemaul (New Community) associations and various cooperatives were being used by the ruling Democratic Justice Party for its electioneering. She said that district consultative councils are now divided into three-member or five-member groups for election campaigns of the DJP. "It reminds of the notoriously corrupt elections in March 1960 conducted by the Liberal Party of Syngman Rhee," she said. She charged that city mayors, district office heads, county mayors and leaders of terminal administrative units who should keep neutral in the elections, were forced to serve the DJP. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jan 85 p 1]

STUDENTS RALLY FOR ELECTION BOYCOTT--About 500 Seoul National University students held an on-campus rally yesterday, demanding a boycott of the upcoming National Assembly election. The rally was held while the campus was crowded with high school seniors who visited the school to submit their application sheets. Many of them were accompanied by parents. During the demonstration which started around 1 pm, the students handed out printed materials to the visitors. They claimed in the leaflets that the election is likely to be conducted in an unfair manner. However, most of the freshmen candidates and their parents showed indifference to the demonstrating students. The ralliers tried to march out of the campus around 3 pm, but were driven back by police at the front gate. They dispersed voluntarily later. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 85 p 8]

ACTION AGAINST ELECTION OFFENDERS--Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hwi yesterday urged prosecutors to clamp down on those trying to make a mess of the upcoming elections. "Any violators aimed at foiling the elections should be given the strictest check by law-enforcement authorities in view of the firming up of national order and foundation," he said. Such remarks were made in his speech to a meeting of prosecutors from public security departments of district prosecutor's offices across the nation. The meeting, held at a conference room of the Prosecutor General's Office at 10 am, was called to give directives concerning crackdowns on violators of election-related laws and regulations. In the conference, the Prosecutor General's Office told the prosecutors that a tight watch should be kept against such illegal activities as offering money or goods for votes or spreading rumors to tarnish the reputations of rivals. The head prosecutor also ordered that moves to boycott or disturb the elections, inclusive of attempts to foil a certain candidate, are to be faced with strict action under the law. The prosecutors were also told to take legal action against the intervention in the election by those still banned from political activities, especially the 10 affiliated with the Council for Promotion of Democracy, an opposition group. Task forces have been formed to check all kinds of offenses in connection with the election, the prosecution said. In crackdown, the directives said, emphasis should be given to advance election campaign which are made before registration of candidates due within 5 days after official announcement of the election date set for 12 February. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 85 p 8]

STUDENT ARRESTED FOR ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES--Seoul police arrested a former Kyong-hui University student yesterday on suspicion of playing a leading role in a series of antigovernment demonstrations last year. The Chongnyangni Police Station said yesterday that Chong Won-yong, 23, formerly a senior majoring in public administration, will be charged with violating laws concerning illegal assembly and demonstration and violence. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 85 p 8]

CSO: 4100/132

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON VOICES CONCERN OVER 'UNDERGROUND ECONOMY'

SK180131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan instructed the Finance Ministry yesterday to deal sternly with such illegal acts as property flight overseas, which he said does severe harm to the development of the country's economy.

Voicing his concern about the prevalence of the "underground economy," Chon asked for a crackdown on the import of extravagant commodities and profiteering through attaching foreign trademarks on local products.

Receiving a briefing from Finance Minister Kim Man-che on the ministry's policy programs for this year at Chongwadae, the chief executive emphasized that greater efforts should be made to keep the money supply increase rates for this year at below 10 percent through the effective distribution of funds.

Chon directed Minister Kim to study the feasibility of rewriting various tax laws in order to ensure the rational distribution of income among all segments of society.

"Our per capita gross national product (GNP) has already reached the level of \$2,000. We should make greater endeavors for a reasonable distribution of income," Chon stressed.

The president told the ministry to shun "shock treatment" in performing economic policies, saying that such an impromptu measure may rather cause confusion.

"Our cultural background and people's mentality should be taken into consideration in the performance of various policies," Chon emphasized.

The ministry was told to reinforce its supervisory function so as to prevent the recurrence of various financial crimes involving financial institutions.

Chon also instructed the ministry to step up its guidance for private insurance companies to see to it that they are not engaged in unsound economic activities such as the investment in real estate.

In particular, the Office of National Tax Administration was directed to conduct a thorough probe into acts of habitually evading taxes.

Later in the afternoon, President Chon received a New Year briefing from Trade-Industry Minister Kum Chon-ho, in which he told ministry officials to do their utmost to attain this year's export goal of \$33 billion.

Chon called for the establishment of a system, under which the government and businesses can closely cooperate with each other in the exchange of overseas market information.

Excessive competition among the local businesses in the world market and reckless sales activities causing various restrictions must be prohibited, he emphasized.

CSO: 4100/151

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY WELCOMES LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT REPORT

SK170136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Vision for 21st Century"]

[Text] As the 21st century is approaching, studies on prospects and problems in the 2000s have been frequent in major nations of the world. In fact, such studies began in earnest some 10 years ago in the advanced countries and major international organizations.

The results of those studies include publication of such reports as "Inter-futures" by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1978, "Global 2000" in the United States and "Japan in 1000" in Japan. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone even proclaimed 1985 as the year for Japan to step up preparations for next century.

In Korea, serious studies on the 21st century did not start until only recently. This may have been inevitable because, as a latecome developing country, Korea has been preoccupied with planning for the immediate future and solving current problems. We did not have room for seriously looking into a long future.

Although there have been a few academic conferences on the subject of the 21st century organized by private groups, the first comprehensive study report in this country was made public yesterday by the Korean Development Institute, a government-sponsored think tank.

It is fortunate that such a report has been at last produced through much belatedly as compared with some advanced countries. Korea, which started a series of medium-range development plans in the early 1960s, has succeeded in boosting itself as a semi-advanced country in a period of a little over two decades and is now in a crucial stage of takeoff toward joining the ranks of advanced nations.

The new stage requires development planning of a much longer range than in the past to set long-term visions and cope successfully with major changes and problems that lie far ahead. Long-range plans and policies are necessary not only for the government but also for business enterprises and individual citizens.

Recognizing the need as imperative, President Chon Tu-hwan, in his New Year policy statement, aptly called upon the nation to prepare a "well-conceived blueprint" for the 21st century so that the Korean people will be able to play a major role in leading world civilization during the century. He even envisioned it to be "the century of the Korean people."

Viewed in this light, the KDI report, though a tentative one to be finalized later, is timely and inspiring. It is comprehensive in that it is based on individual studies by 11 research institutes in the nation and in that it covers not only economic and social fields but encompasses broader aspects of national life including politics, inter-Korean relations, diplomacy and culture.

Its long-term vision of Korea in the 21st century posits a free and stable country, an affluent and vigorous nation and a just society with balanced development. By the year 2000, it projects, the nation will pass the \$5,000 mark in per capita GNP, turn a creditor country from a debt-ridden one, rank among the 15 largest economies in the world and become the 10th largest trading country.

The living standards of the Korean people are seen to reach the level of Spain or Italy at present, with average life expectancy prolonged to 72. The middle class will be substantially expanded and various social security benefits drastically increased.

It also outlined a number of basic tasks to be achieved before the nation can translate those rosy prospects into reality. They include establishment of democracy, a free, competitive economy, administrative reforms, restructuring of industry, technological development, fair distribution of wealth, expansion of international cooperation and guarantee of national security through peaceful coexistence between South and North Korea.

But above all, we believe, a national consensus and zeal to continue to pursue the development of the nation is most important to make Korea an advanced country by 2000. Having placed the nation back on the track of stable development after overcoming tribulations at home and abroad in recent years, we should not interrupt the momentum of progress by all means.

CSO: 4100/151

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SK160417 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 16 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's gross national product (GNP) will reach U.S.\$250 billion in the year 2000, with per capita income standing at \$5,000, a government think tank predicted Wednesday.

The Korea Development Institute (KDI) said that the nation's economy will be larger by a factor of seven than North Korea's in that year.

In a report on South Korea's long-term development plan toward the year 2000, the KDI said the nation will be the world's 10th largest trader and will have the world's 15th largest economy, with a population of 50 million in the projected year.

The KDI report indicated that the nation's economy will grow in the next 15 years by 7 percent to 8 percent per year. Also, trade volume will amount to \$243 billion--\$123.5 billion in exports and \$119.5 billion in imports--in the year 2000, the report said.

Meanwhile, the nation's international balance of payments will be set right in 1987, but foreign debts will continue to grow slowly until 1994 due to the increase of deferred payment exports, according to the report.

Foreign debts will begin declining in 1994 until they equal the nation's capital overseas in 1997, making South Korea a creditor power thereafter.

The high standards of education and accumulation of experience will greatly improve the nation's technical standards in a short period of time, transforming the industrial structure into that of an advanced nation, the DKI report said.

The agriculture, forestry and fishery industries will see their combined GNP share drop to 8.3 percent in 2000 from the 14.2 percent in 1984. The combined GNP share for the mining and manufacturing industries will rise to 33.2 percent from the present 29.4 percent, and that of social overhead capital and services will climb to 58.5 percent from the current 56.4 percent.

The KDI also projected that the nation's housing supply ratio will increase to 82.2 percent by 2000 from 1983's 67.6 percent. It also said that the average life span of South Koreans will extend to 72 years from the 66 years of 1980 and that transportation and communications systems will be developed to provide spot telephone calls and a less-than-one-hour approach to express ways in any part of the country.

The KDI report insisted that the nation should establish a tradition of the peaceful change of government; realize the eventual implementation of the local autonomy system; ensure administrative development and a rule of law; and guarantee freedom for the press in order to ensure the democratic politics required to achieve all other goals.

In order to improve the nation's economic proficiency, the KDI report suggested easing the concentration of economic power; stabilizing financial patterns and public land ownership; absorbing the underground economy into the institutional economy; and developing cooperative relations between labor and management.

Improvements in the college admission system and high school education as well as the development of a special education system for talented children were also proposed by the KDI for the development of the national potential.

The KDI also advised the government to expand the economic basis for development through readjustment of the industrial structure, promotion of technology development and enhancement of domestic savings and called for the fair distribution of all benefits from the growth of the nation's economy.

CSO: 4100/132

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN HUNGARIAN SPORTS EVENT--Seoul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to compete in the 1985 Hungarian Cup International Judo Championships, scheduled for early March in Budapest, a Korea Judo Association official announced Thursday. The judo competition will be the first hosted by a communist nation that Korea will have attended. The association recently received final consent to compete in the event from the president of the European Judo League. The association has been trying for a long time to participate in the Budapest judo matches in an effort to promote sports exchanges with communist nations. The association will hold preliminary matches February 14-15 in Seoul before the championships in Budapest. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 17 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/151

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FINANCE MINISTRY MAKES REPORT TO CHONG TU-HWAN 17 JAN

SK170327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--In an effort to improve the nation's international balance of payments situation, South Korea will hold its foreign debt growth to two billion U.S. dollars this year. Korea's foreign debts totaled 43.1 billion dollars at the end of 1984.

Finance Minister Kim Nan-che said Thursday that the nation will deploy a new strategy for foreign capital supply calling for diversification of currency and expansion of foreign currency bond sales to facilitate the vital introduction of 5.8 billion dollars in foreign capital this year.

Also, the introduction of short-term foreign loans will be discouraged.

In a report to President Chon Tu-hwan in his ministry's major 1985 policy plans, Kim also said that the nation will continue to encourage foreign investment in Korea, while promoting the introduction of advanced industrial technology and know-how for small- and medium-sized industries.

The government will also expand its supports for deferred payment exports and overseas investments, Kim said.

Meanwhile, the government will launch a massive savings drive in addition to broadening the bank interest rate gap to 1.5 percent (rates will range from 10 percent to 11.5 percent) for eventual liberalization of that rate.

Kim said that the government plans to raise the domestic savings ratio to 28.6 percent this year from 1984's 26.5 percent.

The government also plans to shift the focus of its monetary policy from the previous m2 (broadly defined money supply: money in circulation plus time, savings and demand deposits at banks) to m1 (cash in the public's hands plus demand deposits at banks) and m3 (m2 plus deposits at non-bank financial institutions, including short-term investment and finance companies, investment and trust firms and merchant banking corporations).

The money supply increase will be up to 8.5 percent for m1, 9.5 percent for m2 and 18 percent for m3 this year, Kim said.

In addition, Kim said the government will drastically improve the financial system to redress the lopsided lending to big businesses and will reorganize the tax system to support the middle-income class.

CSO: 4100/151

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COUNTRY TO IMPOSE MONITORING SYSTEM ON EXPORT TREND

SK180625 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Jan (YONHAP)--In a bid to counter future import regulation by advanced countries of South Korean-made products, the Korea Traders Association (KTA) will impose a monitoring system on the nation's export trends, KTA officials said Friday.

The association is working out selection processes for goods to be checked by the computerized system, with an eye to its implementation of January 30, the officials said.

The system will first be applied to Korea's No 1 export market, the United States. Next year, however, the KTA plans to begin worldwide coverage to include other major markets, such as the European Community and Japan, the officials said.

The system's main function will be the checking of export increase rates for Korean-made products as well as their marketshares abroad. With the introduction of the system, the association also hopes to determine whether exports by Korea's competitors are regulated in a given country, while comparing Korea's export and domestic prices with those of competitors, the officials said.

The Korean products subject to the monitoring will include those whose annual export to a given nation since 1981 is valued at more than three million U.S. dollars with an average annual increase rate surpassing 30 percent, the officials said.

Also to be monitored will be the products whose annual export to a country ranges from 10 million to 25 million dollars worth and dominates more than 25 percent of the importing nation's market. Commodities with an annual export ranging from 25 million to 50 million dollars worth and sharing more than 20 percent of any given market also will be analyzed, the official said.

Items with an annual export ranging from 50 million to 100 million dollars worth and a marketshare of more than 15 percent or with an annual export

value of more than 100 million dollars and a marketshare of more than 10 percent will be checked, the officials added.

When the system is fully operating, export unit prices and export increase rates as well as the movements of domestic exporters will be monitored monthly. This should enable the KTA to provide the nation's export businesses with information on possible foreign moves to regulate imports from Korea, the officials said.

CSO: 4100/151

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE MINISTER SUBMITS POLICY REPORT TO CHON

SK170800 Seoul YONHAP in English 0706 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean Trade and Industry Ministry will make every effort to achieve the nation's 1985 export target, which was set at 33 billion U.S. dollars worth, up 12.8 percent from 1984, Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Thursday.

To this end, the ministry will strengthen trade promotion activities, readjust the nation's industrial structure and foster small- and medium-sized industries, Kum said in his report to President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's major policy programs for this year.

In particular, the Trade Ministry will attempt to increase parts export to 3.1 billion dollars worth, up 29 percent from 1984.

At the same time, the export of plant facilities will reach 2.5 billion dollars worth this year, Minister Kum said.

To foster the auto industry as an export industry, the ministry will encourage the nation's auto makers to expand their production facilities and to develop new models.

It also will designate Hyundai Motor Co's subcompact "X car" and KIA Ind Co's minibus as "strategic export items" this year, while making Daewoo Moto Co's subcompact "T car" and another subcompact model by Hyundai strategic items in 1986.

The ministry will also allow the nation's three auto makers to "freely" produce any car-types, beginning in 1987.

Under the government's control of the auto industry, which began in 1981, only Hyundai and Daewoo have produced compact and subcompact passenger cars, while the KIA Ind Co has produced trucks and buses.

To help rectify the nation's unfavorable trade balance with Japan, the ministry will dispatch sales missions to the island neighbor.

The ministry also will try to develop new markets in countries with which South Korea maintains no diplomatic ties, Kum added.

Meanwhile, the 1985 import target has been set at 34 billion dollars worth, up 10.7 percent from 1984.

CSO: 4100/151

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO HAND OVER IMPORTS MANAGEMENT TO PRIVATE SECTOR

SKI50319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 15 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--In a bid to enhance the adaptability of South Korean corporations to the nation's scheduled liberalization of imports, the government plans to hand over the management of import procedures to the private sector, Trade and Industry Ministry officials said Tuesday.

If the projected management shift occurs, the Korea Traders Association will assume a key role in controlling import systems, while the Korea Trading Agents Association will be fostered as a central body for gathering and distributing trade information, the officials said.

Meanwhile, the government will try to do its best to link the planned liberalization to increases in Korea's exports, while cutting down the need for imports fundamentally by strengthening the structure of domestic industry, the officials said.

The government announced last year that the nation would open its domestic market to foreign products under a multi-phased import liberalization scheme.

In a move to counter anticipated foreign dumping practices, the government plans to set up a survey system to investigate foreign goods charged with harming domestic industry and a system of remedy for domestic corporations on such occasions, they said.

Parallel with the establishment of the systems, the government will strengthen its inspection of consumer goods imports to eradicate the influx of inferior-quality articles onto the domestic market, the officials said.

In 1984, the nation's import liberalization ratio stood at 84.8 percent, with 1,203 items regulated. Of those, 232 items will be deregulated this year, raising the ratio to 87.7 percent. An additional 308 goods slated for liberalization in 1986 will bring the ratio up to 91.6 percent.

The ratio will climb still higher, to 93.8 percent, in 1987 when the government removes regulations on 174 items and to 95.2 percent in 1988 with 110 more items being freed up.

CSO: 4100/132

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

1984 EXPORT, IMPORT FIGURES--Seoul, 16 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's commodity exports last year totaled 29.3 billion U.S. dollars worth on the customs clearance basis--3.3 billion dollars over the yearly target--the Trade and Insutry Ministry announced Wednesday. Automobiles registered the highest Automobiles registered the highest export growth rate from 1983--125 percent-- followed by toys (72 percent) and electronics (38 percent). Exports to Hong Kong jumped by 59 percent, those to Japan increased by 37 percent and those to the United States rose by 29 percent. The nation's imports last year totaled 29.2 billion dollars worth, reducing the trade deficit to 1.09 billion dollars from 1.7 billion dollars in 1983. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1143 GMT 16 Jan 85 SK]

OFFICIALS DISCUSS LNG IMPORTS--Seoul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean and Indonesian officials sat down together here Thursday to discuss detailed matters related to Korea's imports of Indonesian liquefied natural gas (LNG), including the "take or pay" terms of their current LNG import contract, Korea Gas Corporation (KGC) officials said. A five-member Indonesian delegation, which arrived here Wednesday, will meet with KGC officials until Saturday to discuss the contract, by which the KGC must pay for the LNG imports even if there is no Korean market for them at the time. B. Bramono, head of the Gas Marketing Bureau of Indonesia's state-run oil company, Pertamina, led the Indonesians. In 1983, the KGC signed a contract with the Indonesian concern to import two million tons of LNG annually beginning in December of 1986. The terms of the contract included the controversial "take or pay" provisions. KGC president Choe Yon-sik visited Indonesia to discuss the tough conditions with Indonesian officials, including Energy Minister Subroto and Pertamina President Ramly, but the two sides could not iron out differences at that time. The KGC is building a LNG receiving terminal in the southwestern part of the nation at a cost of about 500 billion won (602 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 830 won). The terminal will be completed later this year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 17 Jan 85 SK]

1984 FOREIGN DEBT--Seoul, 18 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's 1984 foreign debt totaled 43.1 billion U.S. dollars, up three billion dollars from the previous years, the Finance Ministry announced Friday. The ministry said that about four billion dollars was paid last year in interest on principal, up 620 million dollars from 1983. Meanwhile, a Bank of Korea (BOK) provisional tally showed that the country's current account recorded a 1.36 billion

dollar deficit last year, after an original projection of one billion dollars. Total exports totaled 26.3 billion dollars worth, while imports were valued at 27.4 billion dollars, bringing the 1984 trade deficit to about 1.1 billion dollars, a provisional tally by the bank said. Due to lower-than-expected receipts from overseas construction project and the increased interest burden on foreign debts, the nation recorded a 799 million-dollar invisible trade deficit last year, according to the tally. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 17 Jan 85 SK]

FINANCE MINISTER ON DEBTS, BORROWING--Seoul, 18 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to borrow 5.8 billion U.S. dollars in foreign capital this year to cover current account deficits and to repay foreign debts, a Finance Ministry official said Friday. The official said that, of the projected loans, 3.5 billion dollars will be used to repay foreign debts, 1.7 billion dollars to support exports on deferred-payment terms and 600 million dollars to cover anticipated current account deficits. Thus, Korea's foreign debts are expected to rise to 45.2 billion dollars at the end of 1985 from 43.1 billion dollars last year, the official said. In 1984, Korea borrowed 6.2 billion dollars from abroad, of which 3.1 billion dollars went to repay foreign debts, 1.7 billion dollars to support exports on deferred-payment terms and 1.4 billion dollars to cover current account deficits. Meanwhile, Korea is scheduled to repay about four billion dollars in interest on foreign debts this year, nearly equal to last year's level, if international interest rates do not change considerably. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 18 Jan 85 SK]

ROK INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNT BALANCE--Seoul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's international current account balance improved slightly in 1984, a Bank of Korea (BOK) official said Thursday. The official said that the deficit in the balance for those 12 months stood at 1.36 billion U.S. dollars, down 244 million dollars from 1983. In December alone, the current account balance went 181 million dollars into the black, the third consecutive month of such progress, the official added. The overall improvement was attributed chiefly to a decline in the trade deficit, from 1.76 billion dollars worth in 1983 to 1.09 billion dollars worth in 1984. Meanwhile, the invisible trade balance showed a deficit of 799 million dollars worth, compared with 364 million dollars worth the year before, the official explained. In 1984, the nation's exports amounted to 26.28 billion dollars worth, while total imports stood at 27.37 billion dollars worth. During the same period, the nation introduced a total of 1.15 billion dollars in foreign loans and investments, down 1.01 billion dollars from the previous year, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 17 Jan 85 SK]

BRITAIN'S QUOTA ON COLOR TV'S--Soul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--The United Kingdom is expected to impose an import quota on South Korean-made color TVs beginning this year, restricting their number to below 30,000 annually, it was learned here Thursday. Industry sources said that, after receiving notification of the plan from British authorities, three major Korean TV makers, Gold Star, Samsung and Daewoo, began to study ways to cope with the challenge. Samsung and Daewoo are planning on entering the rich market soon, while Gold Star has been exporting 10,000 color TVs per year to Britain. The new restriction may deal another blow to Korean TV makers who were already hard hit by a U.S. Government dumping decision last year. Sources noted that the latest

measure is severe because the annual demand for color TVs in Britain stands at four million sets. The British import quota on Japanese color TVs stands at 250,000, and Singapore and Hong Kong are allowed to export their products to Britain at the rate of 300,000 and 90,000 units per year, respectively, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0527 GMT 17 Jan 85 SK]

CONSTRUCTION FIRMS RETREAT FROM MIDDLE EAST--Seoul, 14 Jan (YONHAP)--Because construction orders from the Middle East have sharply declined in recent years, some South Korean overseas construction firms are pulling their work forces out of the market that had been the best customer for Korean constructions, business sources said here Monday. The sources said that two or three Korean construction firms that received no orders from the Middle East last year have already started withdrawing from the region, while three more plan to do so this year after finishing their present work there. The sources did not name the firms. At present, about 30 Korean construction companies operate in the Middle East. If current conditions there continue, more Korean construction firms are expected to pull out of the one-time booming market, they said. In 1984, Korea's overseas construction firms reportedly received a total of U.S.\$6.5 billion worth of orders, an embarrassing 62.5 percent of 1983's figure. Of last year's total, Saudi Arabia accounted for more than 50 percent, or \$3.2 billion worth, while \$0.98 billion of orders came from Iraq, \$0.78 billion worth from Libya and \$0.56 billion worth from Southeast Asia. Korean overseas construction firms won a record \$13.7 billion worth of orders in 1981, but since that time have faced rising competition and a reduced demand for construction in the Middle East. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT 14 Jan 85]

COMPUTER MARKETS--Seoul, 15 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will implement a long-term plan for the promotion of the nation's information industry that will provide the latter with guidelines into the 21st century, Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-o said Tuesday. At a luncheon attended by about 100 businessmen and hosted by the Korea Association of Information Industries, Yi said that the government is planning to place a high priority on the industry in order to prepare for the continuing expansion of international computer markets. "The demand for computers and related products on international markets is expected to increase at an average annual growth rate of 10.4 percent, to U.S.\$230 billion worth in 1992," Yi said. "Also, on domestic markets, the demand will rise at an average annual growth rate of 15 percent, to one billion dollars worth in that year," he added. In keeping with the upgrade, the government will form national basic computer networks, build new facilities to develop and produce software and train personnel this year to solidify the program's underpinnings, Yi said. He added that the program will be mapped out by the end of 1985. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0832 GMT 15 Jan 85]

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

BRISK FARMING PREPARATIONS--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--The agricultural working people of Korea reaped last year 10 million ton of grain, the biggest harvest in the history of Korean agriculture. They are making brisk preparations for this year's farming, determined to bring about another bumper crop this year. According to data available from the Agricultural Commission, the quota of the production of manure has been met at 84 percent, that of humus soil at 87 percent and the plan to store water in reservoirs at 90 percent taking the country as a whole. Necessary manure and other materials for this year's farming have almost been secured in South Pyongan, South Hwanghae, South Hamgyong, North Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces. The farming preparations are making more rapid progress thanks to the powerful assistance of industrial establishments across the country. Many districts and counties in Pyongyang for example produced a large number of small farm implements, farming materials and manure and sent them to the cooperative farms in its suburbs. Pyongchon District supplied more than 20,000 small farm implements and farm materials in over 30 kinds and over 350 tons of manure and Mangyongdae District more than 5,800 small farm implements and over 1,000 tons of manure to nearby farms. Successes are reported every day in the efforts to raise the fertility of land. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2307 GMT 14 Jan 85]

JANUARY FISHING PLAN--Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--Big hauls of fish are reported every day from Korea's East Sea fishing ground extending one thousand ri. According to figures available at the Fisheries Commission, the fishermen chalked up an all-time high in their fish catch by fulfilling the January plan at 65 percent in the first 10 days of the month. The Kangwon Provincial Fisheries Administration carried it out at 75 percent, the South Hamgyong Provincial Fisheries Administration at 70 percent and the North Hamgyong Provincial Fisheries Administration at 66 percent. Entering the new year, the fishermen have caught more than 20,000 tons of fish on a daily average. The fishermen under the cooperative Fisheries Guidance General Bureau carried out their January plan at 76.3 percent in the first 10 days. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 15 Jan 85]

CSO: 4100/134

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA INTRODUCES FILMS PRODUCED BY SIN FILM STUDIO

SK212317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--"An Emissary Unreturned," "Desertion," "Long Is the Way" and "The Road" produced by the Sin Film Studio are greatly popular with cinema goers.

Sin Sang-ok and his wife Choe Un-hui are respectively the president and vice-president of the Sin Film Studio based in Budapest of Hungary.

They had been engaged in film production in South Korea but deserted from there due to political suppression. They are now conducting their creative activity abroad.

"An Emissary Unreturned" is the first feature film they produced abroad.

The film is built on the tragic death of Yi Chun who attended the Second International Peace Conference in Hague in 1907 when Korea was ruined due to the moves of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the traitors as an emissary of King Ko-chong to restore the national sovereignty and disembowelled himself when he failed to attain his aim.

Through a portrayal of hero Yo Chun, the film shows in depth the truth of history that dependence upon foreign forces leads the country to ruin and the road to national independence and prosperity lies only in defending chajusong (independence).

The feature film "Desertion" is based on the short story of the same title published in 1925 by Choe So-hae, a writer embraced in the Korean Artiste Proletariat Federation (KAPF), a progressive anti-Japanese literary and art organization in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Strictly adhering to the content of the original text, the film, widening the scope of life, sharply exposes the anti-popular nature of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and impressively proves artistically the inevitability of the people's struggle against the exploiting system.

The feature film "Long Is the Way" is a work dealing with the socialist reality today.

Through a depiction of the life of an engine driver, the film impressively show how those who had led a hard life in the past and members of the new generation are carving out their destiny under the guidance of the party and the leader, enjoying the right to live under the socialist system.

The feature film "The Road" is an impressive canvas showing, through the life of a woman driver, the genuine truth that only the Workers' Party of Korea bears full responsibility for the destiny of the Korean people and brings their lives into bloom.

CSO: 4100/153

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

PAEKBONG LIBRARY NO 35 PUBLISHED--Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The International Institute of the Chuche Idea published "Paekbong Library" No 35. Under the caption "Chuche-oriented Leadership·Art" the book edits quotations about revolutionary method of work and popular style of work from the great leader President Kim Il-song's immortal classic works. In its chapter one "Revolutionary Work Method, Chongsan-ri Spirit, Chongsan-ri Method" the book deals with the method of a higher organ helping a lower one, the method of giving precedence to the political work, the work with people, that of combining general guidance with specific one, finding out a main link and concentrating efforts on it and that of undertaking all work in a planned way. In its chapter two "Popular Style of Work" the book carries quotations about revolutionary and popular traits. In its chapter three "Ways of Improving Work Method and Style" the book edits quotations about the ways of establishing a revolutionary mass viewpoint, enhancing the party, working-class and popular spirit, overcoming old work method and style and raising the political and practical qualification. The book has several explanatory notes and editor's notes on the chuche-oriented leadership methods. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 18 Jan 85 SK]

'CHUCHE' BULLETIN PUBLISHED--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The bulletin "Era of Chuche" No 8 was brought out by the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea. Carried in the bulletin is the work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il "On Further Developing the Educational Work." It carries articles under the respective titles "The Workers' Party of Korea With Bright Future," "The Most Scientific Chuche-based Method of Leadership," "Chuche-based Outlook on Revolution," "Why I Visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and so on. Conveyed there is various news including an account of a seminar on the chuche idea held at Agra University of India. It prints a photograph showing the development of industry in our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 21 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/153

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON FIGURES SUPPORT KIM IL-SONG PROPOSAL

SK200418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Functionaries of several organizations under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) made public talks warmly supporting the new nation-saving proposal to promote the national reunification set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his new year address.

Kim Hak-so, chairman of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, said that the nation-saving proposal made by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song on the new year is an epochal proposal indicating shortest cut to the peaceful solution of the Korean question and most wise and active overture that deals a heavy blow at the splittists working for "two Koreas" and brings about a favorable turn of the situation.

Noting that the situation today demands the Korean youth in Japan to stand in the van of the struggle for realizing the proposal for national salvation, he stressed that he would devote all his youthful spirit and energy to the struggle for national reunification with firm conviction and courage under the tense situation where the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are about to stage the aggressive "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.

Pak Chong-hyon, chairman of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, noted:

The United States and the South Korean authorities are not only turning their faces away from the tripartite talks but are throwing cold blanket over the dialogue through the announcement of their plan for the large-scale "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal instead of positively responding to the new nation-saving proposal that calls for developing the North-South dialogue onto high-level political talks.

I, in name of the entire Korean women in Japan who earnestly desire peace and reunification, strongly demand the United States and the South Korean authorities to drop at once the military rehearsal plan intended to increase tensions and provoke a new war.

Chon Yon-sik, chairman of the Korean Traders and Industrialists Association in Japan, stressed: In hearty response to the new nation-saving proposal put forward by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the Korean traders and industrialists in Japan will creditably play the role of master in the struggle for national reunification and do well the work with "'ROK' Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN) and South Korean traders and industrialists and the work with Japanese figures of all strata and thereby greatly contribute to promoting the case of national reunification.

CSO: 4100/153

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON SUPPORTS KIM IL-SONG'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS

SK140357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0242 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on 10 January to fully support the nation-saving proposal made by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song in his new year address and implement his teachings for this year, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Placed on the background of the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Present there were Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon); and other Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan.

A message of greetings of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to Chairman Han Tok-su on the new year 1985 was conveyed at the meeting. Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, made a speech there.

The nation-saving proposal made by Marshal Kim Il-song is an epochal measure for national salvation indicating a short way to the peaceful solution of the question of national reunification, he noted. With a new policy of successfully developing the North-South dialogue onto high-level political talks expounded, he said, all the Korean people at home and abroad have come to possess an inspiring banner, a powerful guideline of struggle for paving a bright road of national reunification.

The speaker, in the name of 700,000 compatriots in Japan, fully supported the new nation-saving proposal set forth by Marshal Kim Il-song.

He further said: The North-South dialogue cannot smoothly proceed without a firm guarantee for peace. The United States and South Korean authorities plan to stage the large-scale "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises this year against the northern half of the country in the area along the military demarcation line and in different parts of South Korea.

They are entirely to blame for having found no alternative but to postpone for the time being the second round of the North-South economic talks and the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks slated in January.

Yi Chin-kyu strongly urged them to give up the "Team Spirit 85" plan and respond to tripartite talks.

The floor was taken by several other Chongnyon functionaries.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/134

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON CREDIT ASSOCIATION ACCOUNT--Tokyo, 17 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The bank account of the Korean Credit Association, one of the enterprises operating under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), topped the one thousand billion yen mark as of December 31 last year. There are no more than 60 financial institutions having each a deposit of one thousand billion yen or more among upwards of 1,000 financial organs of different types in Japan. And the Korean Credit Association is one of them. This is a fine fruition of a high degree of patriotic enthusiasm and fidelity with which the workers of the Korean Credit Association and its Korean members carried out the "movement for reaching the one thousand billion yen deposit for the KCA on the 30th anniversary of CHONGNYON foundation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 19 Jan 85 SK]

NEW YEAR LECTURES IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--New year lectures for 1985 were given to Korean traders and industrialists in Tokyo and other parts of Japan, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. Placed on the background of the platforms of the lecture halls were portraits of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Present at the lectures were the chairmen of local headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) and other officials, Korean traders and industrialists and some compatriots under the influence of "ROK Residents Association in Japan." Lectures were given on the subject "On the Prospect of the Situation in 1985." The lecturers said that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song in his new year address for 1985 advanced a new nation-saving proposal to open up a brighter prospect on the road to national reunification. They called upon all the CHONGNYON functionaries and compatriots in Japan to make positive contributions to promoting the cause of national reunification and further strengthening the CHONGNYON organization this year which marks the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 30th anniversary of the formation of NYON. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/153

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTERS FROM FOREIGN GROUPS

SK210457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The Lesotho national committee for the study of the chuche idea, the national committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution for the study of the chuche idea, the Marandelals, Zimbabwe, committee for the study of the chuche idea, the Ghaziabad, India, study society of theory on self-reliance, the group for the study of the chuche idea of Maltese teachers, the group for the study of the chuche philosophy in Austria, the Portto, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism under the Portuguese central committee for the study of Kimilsongism and many other organizations for the study of the chuche idea were formed last year in Tanzania, Burkina-faso, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Guyana and other countries of the world.

The attendants at the inaugural meetings adopted letters to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, expressing their unbounded respect and reverence for him.

The letters sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life, highly speaking of his immortal ideological and theoretical feats.

A letter from the participants in the inaugural meeting of the group for the study of Kimilsongism of the educational book dissemination house under the Ministry of Education, Social Development and Culture of Guyana said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly expounded the philosophical and socio-historical principles of the chuche idea and its guiding principles and formulated the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities.

In their letter the attendants of the inaugural meeting of the chuche idea study group of the Dar-es-Salaam friendship textile mall of Tanzania noted:

The chuche idea is a guiding idea in the struggle for chajusong (independence) and represents the world people's desire and aspiration for an independent life.

The immortal chuche idea is a beacon of struggle and its guiding compass pointing to the road of human liberation.

A letter from the attendants of the inaugural meeting of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Sudanese students studying at Alexandria University of Egypt, said: The ray of chuche lights the load ahead of us. We are convinced that only when the Third World countries advance along the road directed by chuche, can they rid themselves of backwardness, poverty and all manner of social subjugation.

The rays of the chuche idea rising from the east give eternal life to all people on the globe.

CSO: 4100/153

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETINGS ABROAD STUDY KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE

SK191126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Seminars, courses and lectures are under way in various countries to learn from the greatness, wise guidance and noble virtues of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

An Indian national course on the chuche idea and the greatness and wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was given under the sponsorship of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea in India.

In his lecture under the subject "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is an Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician Constantly Developing in Depth the Chuche Idea," the president of the institute said dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideological and theoretical activities are characterized by the fact that they thoroughly defend and develop in depth the revolutionary idea of the great President Kim Il-song and serve as an all-encompassing encyclopedia.

A joint seminar of the chuche idea study groups in Malta on the greatness and wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was held in Malta, a joint seminar on the chuche idea and inheritance of the leadership in Sind State of Pakistan, a seminar on the greatness and imperishable exploit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in Bangladesh and a seminar on the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, his wise guidance and noble virtues in Tanzania.

Lectures were given on the subject "On the Greatness of the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, His Wise Guidance and Noble Virtues" in Helsinki, Finland, under the subject "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is a Great Thinker and Theoretician" in the branch of Men of Literature and Art of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea and under the subject "The Future of Korea Is Bright as She Is Under the Guidance of the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il" at the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia.

Lectures were also given in Madagascar, Mali, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Uganda, Malta, Peru, Jamaica, Guyana, Norway, Nepal, Togo and many other countries.

CSO: 4100/153

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG EXCHANGES NEW YEAR GREETINGS WITH LEADERS

SK201032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged new year cards with foreign party and state leaders on the new year 1985.

New year cards came to him from C.V. Devan Nair, president of Singapore; Hussain Muhammad Ershad, president of Bangladesh; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of Angola; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Sao Tome and Principe; Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and president of Burundi; Habyarimana Juvenal, president of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of Mozambique; Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho; Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, governor-general of Mauritius; Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of National Revolutionary Council, president and head of government of Burkina-faso; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Equatorial Guinea; Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland; Mohamed Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt; Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the Council of Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of Malta; Dominic Mintoff, ex-prime minister of Malta; Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of Sri Lanka; Kamal Hassan Ali, prime minister of Egypt; Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and prime minister of Greece; Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau; Kenneth David Kuanda, president of Zambia; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of Romania, and Kurt Furgler, newly elected president of Switzerland.

President Kim Il-song sent new year cards to them.

He also exchanged new year cards with Amadou-mahtar M'bow, director-general of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Edouard Saouma, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

CSO: 4100/153

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY WELCOMES EQUATORIAL GUINEAN MILITARY GROUP

SK210418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--A military delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Fructuoso Mba Onana Nchama, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, state security and political affairs, is arriving in Pyongyang today for an official goodwill visit to Korea. In this connection NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article which says that the delegation's visit to Korea will prove to be greatly conducive to consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two governments and peoples.

The article notes:

The equatorial Guinean people are vigorously advancing along the road of changes that started in August 1979 under the correct leadership of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. Under the slogan "For a Better Equatorial Guinea" they are striving for national unity, social stability and the reconstruction and independent development of the country.

The Korean people greatly rejoice over the big successes made by the friendly Equatorial Guinean people in their endeavors for the building of national economy and culture and for the creation of a new life.

Both Korea and Equatorial Guinea are member nations of the non-alignment and developing countries.

The friendly and cooperative relations between them have been established and grown stronger on the basis of the common desire for chajusong against imperialism, colonialism and racism. President Obian Nguema Mbasogo's visit to Korea in August last year marked a signal event in expanding and developing to a new, higher stage the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

The Korean people will make strenuous efforts to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

CSO: 4100/153

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY SEEKS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES WORLDWIDE

SK151031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 15 Jan '85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--It is an important way of easing international tensions, saving mankind from the danger of nuclear holocaust and preserving and consolidating peace to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world and expand them constantly, says MINJU CHOSON today in an article headlined "Creation of Nuclear-Free, Peace Zones is Important Way of Removing Danger of Nuclear Holocaust."

Only when the demand for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones is put to the fore in all regions of the world and the people valiantly struggle for its realisation, will it be possible to ban the test and production of nuclear weapons, and their stockpiling and use, completely abolish them, enable humanity to get rid of the danger of a nuclear war and achieve a lasting and durable peace on the globe, the author of the article says, and continues:

The present acute international situation urgently calls as never before for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones and a vigorous struggle for constantly expanding them.

The nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists are fraught with great seriousness and danger in Korea and other parts of the Far East.

While maneuvering to round off as early as possible the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea which entered into the final stage of its formation in accordance with their aggressive Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists are increasing the number of military bases in and around South Korea and massively deploying nuclear weapons and various modern means of war there.

As a result, South Korea has turned into a most dangerous powder magazine and nuclear war base of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists scheme to stage the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal from 1 February with the mobilisation of large forces over 200,000 strong.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily expand into a global war, not confined to a localized war, wrecking world peace and security and imposing the scourge of nuclear war upon mankind.

In order to relax the international tensions, prevent the danger of a nuclear war and preserve and consolidate world peace and security it is necessary to develop an active struggle for creating nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world and steadily expanding them.

Only when the socialist forces, international communist movement, national liberation movement, democratic movement, nonaligned movement and all other progressive and peace-loving forces of the world firmly unite and vigorously wage the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle and movement for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones, will it be possible to thwart and frustrate the nuclear war schemings of the imperialists and ensure a durable world peace and security.

CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GUYANA HOLDS SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL WORKS

SK151013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--A seminar on "On Further Developing the Educational Work," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held on 11 December by the group for the study of the *chuche* idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Ann's Grove Region, Fourth Province, Guyana. Placed on the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In his report at the seminar chief of the group Percival Johnson said that the work fully indicates the direction and way to be followed by education in compliance with the demand of the developing realities in which the imbuing of the whole society with the *chuche* idea is attaining greater depth in Korea.

Noting that the work reviewed the successes made in the endeavours for the implementation of "Theses on Socialist Education" made public by the great leader President Kim Il-song, he stressed: In the DPRK *chuche* has been firmly established in education, its quality improved and its material and technical basis consolidated.

All the younger generation receive general secondary education at the expense of the state with the full enforcement of the universal 11-year compulsory education, a great many universities and colleges have made their appearance and an army of intellectuals 1.2 million strong has been reared.

The reporter pointed out that Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work indicated tasks to develop people's education and the training of technicians and specialists to suit the new requirement of the developing revolution and questions of principle in further developing the educational work.

He stressed that this work is a new *chuche*-based educational programme in the period when the modelling of the whole society after the *chuche* idea is developing in depth, an immortal classic document that has enriched still further the ideological and theoretical treasure house of the great *chuche* idea and an inspiring banner for promoting the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS FIGURES ISSUE TALKS ON KIM IL-SONG ADDRESS

SK160815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Talks were issued by the representative of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in Egypt and Middle East and Egyptian figures who had studied the new year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Nestorkahima, representative of the SWAPO, said: His excellency President Kim Il-song in the new year address stressed that the Korean people would resolutely struggle to check and frustrate the reckless new war provocation moves and arms buildup policy of the imperialists in close unity with all the peace-loving people in the world and safeguard world peace and security.

This strategy put forward by him is a powerful weapon of struggle for the revolutionary people the world over in defeating the imperialists and defending world peace.

Ahmed Hassanein, chief editor of the Egyptian paper ARAB YOUTH noted that the great president His Excellency Kim Il-song, by visiting the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, stirred the whole world and powerfully demonstrated the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and greatly inspired the struggle of the world revolutionary peoples for chajusong.

Yusef Sharof, general director of the Land Reclamation Ministry of Egypt, had this to say: Last year, Korea attained the 10 million ton goal in grain production under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. With the help of the Korean agricultural working people, Tanzania, Mozambique and other African countries also reaped bumper crops.

The new year address of his excellency President Kim Il-song will remain long as a programmatic document indicating a bright road of developing agriculture in the Third World countries.

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song in the new year.

CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PYONGYANG MUNICIPAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--A Pyongyang municipal delegation headed by Pak Song-il, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, left here yesterday by plane for a visit to Peru. It was seen off at the airport by First Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Paek Hak-yon, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Han Ik-su, and Soviet and Cuban ambassadors to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 9 Jan 85]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BURUNDI--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Choe Chop, DPRK Ambassador to Burundi, presented his credentials to Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza on 8 January. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Bagaza. The Burundi president expressed deep gratitude for this and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere, warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said the Burundi-Korea friendship had developed very excellently since his meeting with his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader. President Bagaza declared that Burundi would invariably support the Korean people in the efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the international arena. The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 12 Jan 85]

CARD EXCHANGES WITH FOREIGN FIGURES--Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has exchanged new year cards with foreign party leaders. New year cards have come to him from Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland, Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, Alan Garcia, general secretary of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, and Carmelo Minsud Otnnici, successor to the leader of the Malta Labor Party. Comrade Kim Il-song

sent new year cards to them. He has also received new year cards from Gilberto Ghiotti, general secretary of the Communist Party of San Marino, Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, and J.M.M. Luwuliza Kirunda, general secretary of the Uganda People's Congress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 15 Jan 85]

MESSAGE FROM NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA--Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 7 January received a reply message from Commandant of Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua. The message reads: I express thanks to you for your fraternal message on my election as president of the Republic of Nicaragua by the Nicaraguan people some time ago. I also feel grateful to you for your cordial wishes for success in my future work assigned me by the Nicaraguan people. Our struggle for world peace, the self-determination of the oppressed peoples and socio-economic development cannot be realized without fraternal unity and solidarity among the progressive people. With fraternal considerations. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 15 Jan 85]

PAK SONG-CHOL GROUP IN NICARAGUA--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--The DPRK Government delegation headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol staying in Managua to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Nicaraguan president took part in the congratulatory call on the president on 10 January, according to a report. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra met the head of the DPRK Government delegation and inquired after the health of President Kim Il-song and expressed thanks to him for sending the high-level delegation. On the same day the delegation met and had a friendly talk with Humberto Ortega Saavedra, minister of defence of Nicaragua. The delegation inspected a cotton processing factory and a geothermal power station on 12 January. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 16 Jan 85]

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH FOREIGN FIGURES--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il exchanged new year cards and messages of greetings with the party and state leaders and public figures of various countries on the new year 1985. He exchanged new year cards or messages of greetings with Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Kamal Hassan 'Ali, prime minister of the Council of Ministers of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Alan Garcia, general secretary of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, B. Rattakul, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand, Santiago Carrillo, executive member of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and Marshal Costa Gomez, ex-president of the Republic of Portugal. Comrade Kim Chong-il received new year cards from Armando Bacelar, first secretary of the National Control Commission of the Socialist Party [word indistinct], Bishwa Raj Pandey, chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Association of Nepal, B.R. Patil, director of the

Council for Social Development of India, J. Prunieras, secretary general of the International Association of Lighthouse, A. Pasquali, acting director general for communication of the UNESCO, and Nhouyvanisvang, specialist for Asian and Oceanian Division of the Foreign Relations Department of the UNESCO. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 16 Jan 85]

SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIA--Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of sympathy on January 18 to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, in connection with a big death toll by the recent train overturn in Awash of Ethiopia. The message reads: I have heard the unhappy news that many persons have been injured by the recent train overturn in Awash of your country. On this accident I express my deep sympathy and consolation to you and through you to the bereaved families of the deceased and injured people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean people and on my behalf. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2325 GMT 18 Jan 85 SK]

KSDP GREETES JSP CONVENTION--Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party sent a message of greetings to the 49th national regular convention of the Japan Socialist Party on January 16. We express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Japan Socialist Party for peace, democracy, demilitarization and neutrality and sincerely wish your convention great success in its work, it said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 18 Jan 85 SK]

REPLY MESSAGE FROM SINGAPORE--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Lee Kuan Yew in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon the latter's reelection as prime minister of the Republic of Singapore. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue to develop in the future, the reply message extended the best wishes. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 20 Jan 85 SK]

PREMIER MEETS IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san on January 21 met and had a talk with A. Nahavandian, Iranian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-chin was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 21 Jan 85 SK].

WPK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL--According to a report, the WPK delegation led by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Kabul by airplane on 8 January to attend events marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]. The delegation was greeted in the airport by (Mohammad Ziyari), member of Political Bureau and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; deputy directors of the International Department of the party Central Committee; and vice ministers of the Foreign Ministry. The ambassador of our country to Afghanistan and members of the embassy were also in the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 10 Jan 85]

CSO: 4110/067

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

KONG CHIN-TAE-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES--Our country's government economic delegation, on a visit to China and led by Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae, arrived in Beijing by train on 13 January. It was received at the station by Vice Premier of the Chinese State Council Tian Jiyuan and delegate to the minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Jie. Sin In-ha, our country's ambassador to China, also received the delegation. [Text]
[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 14 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4110/069

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN ON PRESENT U.S.-NEW ZEALAND RELATIONS

SK211155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--Noting that the U.S.-New Zealand relations are going down the drain mainly over the problem of nuclear weapons, NODONG SINMUN Monday says: The main reason of this is the fact that the U.S. imperialists are carrying on nuclear war preparations everywhere in the world and trying to turn many countries into nuclear bases, pursuing the policies of aggression and war.

Noting that the U.S.-New Zealand relations took a more sharp downward turn with the appearance of the labor government led by David Lange in July last year, the paper continues:

The Labor Party had included in its parliamentary election commitments the ban on the entry of U.S. nuclear warships into New Zealand ports and the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific region around New Zealand and, after its takeover, expressed time and again its will to honor its election platform.

This naturally was a blow to the U.S. policies of aggression and war, especially to its nuclear war preparations, in the Asia-Pacific region.

Upset by this, the United States attempted to force the labor government of New Zealand into renouncing its anti-nuclear policy, putting pressure on it or making sheep's eyes at it.

At the end of the blackmail and pressure, the United States declared that it would give New Zealand a six-month "period for reconsideration" by planning no portcall at New Zealand by its ship of any type till the end of January, this year. This was an artifice to goad the New Zealand Government into changing its stand at any cost.

But the situation has taken an utterly different course.

In his New Year address Lange again declared that there was no change in the stand of the Labor Party.

Now the United States is uneasy and nervous.

The United States is afraid that the anti-nuclear policy of the Labor Government of New Zealand might throw the Anzus into a peril, produce a chain reaction in other countries and lay a big stumbling block in the way of the U.S. Navy operations.

The United States plans to stage an Anzus naval exercise codenamed "Sea Eagle" in the New Zealand waters late in February. This is another attempt to cow New Zealand into surrender with "strength."

The present reality that even the U.S. "allied nations" bound to its "military alliance" system are coming out against it indicates the breadth and depth of the powerful struggle of the peoples for the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones.

CSO: 4100/153

END